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G-Men to Aid Hunt for Nazis In WPA Ranks

The World's Day

June 26, 1940

In New England

Work of ferreting out Nazis and Communists from the ranks of Work Projects Administration workers in Massachusetts will be aided by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was announced today. [Details: Page 10.]

Today was the coldest June 26 in the history of the Boston Weather Bureau, officials announced. [Details: Page 9.]

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General of Massachusetts, was given a setback when the State Supreme Court ruled out his proposal for a referendum on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's emergency tax program, in the opinion of political observers. [Up and Down Beacon Hill: Page 9.]

In Washington

The $918,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill for the year starting July 1 has been signed by President Roosevelt. The measure allocates $212,000,000 for payments to assist producers of five major crops toward parity prices, and $500,000,000 for soil-conservation benefits.

President Roosevelt announced a program for voluntary training of men 19 to 26 years old who ultimately would receive commissions as officers in the Naval Reserve. Arrangements have been completed for starting the program in July.

Government negotiations with Henry Ford for the mass production of airplane engines collapsed. William S. Knudsen of the National Defense Commission announced that Mr. Ford's refusal to manufacture engines for Great Britain had forced cancellation of plans for early mass production of Rolls Royce motors by the Ford Motor Company.

The British Embassy announced that, beginning July 8, passports would be required of Americans entering Bermuda. The State Department passed along word that the Dominican Republic would impose the same requirement July 1.

Guatemala Bars Nazi

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Arthur Dietrich, press attache of the German Legation who recently was ordered to leave Mexico on charges of Nazi propaganda activity, was barred today from Guatemala. Herr Dietrich is expected to go to Berlin via Japan.

War Summary

Air raids continued a major war focus as British landing parties captured prisoners on German-held coasts. [Details: Page 1.]

Italy's terms to France were announced, calling for less than was expected in territorial concessions. [Details: Page 4.]

Russia scrapped its 61-week year and went back to a "capitalistic" week of seven days as a means of speeding up production. [Details: Page 4.]

Turkey and Iraq negotiated a defense agreement to operate in connection with Britain's aid. [Details: Pages 1 and 6.]

Rumanian ships, held in Black Sea ports for several weeks, resumed Mediterranean sailings.

Adolf Hitler paid an extended incognito visit to Paris yesterday and visited the tomb of Napoleon, a reliable source said.

Chungking reported that over 100 Japanese warplanes attacked the Chinese Capital and its suburbs in four waves.

Britain Not Easy On Wartime Spies, Commons Is Told

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—Wartime spying has "not been treated either with leniency or complacency" in Great Britain, the House of Commons was told today, but the Government refused to disclose the number of persons shot as spies.

"It is not in the public interest to publish any information on this subject," said Richard Law, Financial Secretary to the War Office.

J. J. Davidson, Labor, declared he would ask Home Secretary Sir John Anderson if he were aware that "former members of the pro-Nazi organization, the Link, met in London last week and discussed the question of peace terms under a sympathetic government."

DUBLIN, June 26 (AP)—Stephen Carroll Held, arrested a month ago when police raided his home and found a parachute, a swastika, a radio transmitter, and a telescope, was sentenced to five years imprisonment today for aiding an unidentified person to obtain information prejudicial to the state.

Rome Eases Terms to Win Empire? British Launch Raids on Continent

Planes Bomb Germany while navy, fliers and land troops stage foray in France.

By the Associated Press

Britain assumed the offensive in two wide operations of reconnaissance and bombing as the "Battle for England" gathers momentum.

Royal Air Force bombers penetrated Germany and German-held territory, while the Navy, Air Force, and land troops co-operated in daring forays against the coast of occupied France, reportedly for scouting purposes. Details:

British forays: Daring raids by British naval and military landing parties on German-held "enemy coastline" — apparently to seize prisoners for information on Nazi plans to invade the British Isles —were reported by the British Ministry of Information.

The announcement, without explaining details of the action, said: "In co-operation with the R. A. F., naval and military raiders yesterday carried out successful reconnaissances on enemy coastlines. Landings were effected at a number of points and contact made with German troops. Casualties were inflicted and some enemy dead fell into our hands. Much useful information was obtained. Our forces suffered no casualties."

The British news agency Reuters said the continental landings "and contacts made with German troops demonstrate that the Germans have assumed vast responsibilities in attempting to hold the entire northern coastline of the continent from the North Cape along the Norwegian, Danish, German, Netherlands, Belgian, and French Coasts right down to the Spanish frontier with naval forces greatly depleted in engagements with Allied navies.

"At various points along this huge line—notably in the Channel ports—existing defensive establishments and harbor works were wrecked by the Allies before the Germans seized them.

"Apart from these weak links in the defensive chain, it will be necessary for the Germans to dispose very large numbers of troops along these thousands of miles of coastline to ward off the risk of raids made possible by dominant British sea power."

Air Raids: England sustained the fifth midnight-to-dawn German air raid in eight days. Scotland bore the brunt of the attack.

At least five of the raiders were shot down, the Government announced, in the attacks which covered a wide area of England, Scotland, and Wales.

Three of the planes were brought down in Scotland by fire from antiaircraft batteries or in spectacular engagements with British fighter planes.

Many of the raiders attempting to break through defenses in Eastern England were chased out to sea again after crossing the coast at a great height.

In the Scottish attacks, incendiary bombs struck several buildings, including a school.

Extensive raiding of the British Isles began June 19. Civilian casualty figures since then total 26 fatalities and 106 wounded.

Germans Shot Down

Royal Air Force bombers shot down three German fighters near the French coast June 25 without losing any planes in an encounter with a "much larger formation," the Air Ministry announced. British fliers reported "heavy damage" on a German airdrome at Bomoen, near Bergen, Norway.

The bombing again of Amsterdam and Rotterdam airports, Schiphol and Waalhaven, respectively, was announced by the British Air Ministry. The airports now are occupied by German forces. Royal Air Force fliers also set afire a German airplane factory with bombs at Kassel, in Western Germany and attacked other aircraft works and airdrome buildings near Bremen.

The night raiders again smashed

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Turkey Signs Pact For Defense of Iraq

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, June 26

Premier Refik Saydam of Turkey told Parliament tonight that his Government has definitely decided not to enter the war.

London, June 26

An agreement between Turkey and Iraq for the joint defense of Iraq and French-mandated Syria in collaboration with Great Britain was concluded today at Ankara, Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, reported in a dispatch from Istanbul.

Balkans watched by Axis and Russia: Page 6.

Mildness of armistice seen bid to colonies to submit to Axis instead of fighting.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 26—By the moderation of its armistice terms, Italy today is inviting capitulation of the French colonial empire to follow capitulation of the homeland.

No time out is to be allowed for premature celebration of the victory over France. The armistice is to be strictly businesslike document, devoted almost exclusively to continuing the conflict against the British Empire.

There is to be no occupation of territory except the narrow strip taken by the Italian Army along the Riviera and Alpine walls. The entire emphasis of the terms is on the demilitarization of all French home and colonial naval bases, frontiers, and coastlines, and to getting as much as possible of the French Navy out of British hands.

The comparative modesty of these conditions shows the workmanlike hand of the German General Staff and its Italian counterpart. This stage of their business is not marching demonstratively into occupied territory with banners flying, but winning a war.

Triumph Comes Later

If they do, there will be time enough later for a Roman triumph.

By its moderation, the armistice likewise reflects a major propagandist effort to win over Frenchmen at Tunis, Algiers, and other key strategic colonial areas. As Prime Minister Winston Churchill conceded in the House of Commons, it is these Frenchmen alone who can decide whether to continue the war as the British Government has asked them to do or to follow the Pétain Government and lay down their arms. It probably is impracticable, under present conditions, for the British Navy to seize those colonies or even to send units to strengthen them and encourage them to fight.

A harsh Italian armistice might have goaded these French colonials into continuing the war. By the same token, it may lie within the Italian power to win them over by generous terms. The Italian policy thus far has been the shrewd one of accepting progressive strategic gains accruing from the swiftness of the German advance, with the utmost economy of effort on Italy's part. There is no reason to suppose that this policy of conserving Italy's limited means is to be changed.

The terms also may reflect a German desire not to cause another Alsace-Lorraine in Southern France, to serve as a bone of contention between Italy and France and thereby provide a rallying cry for future generations of Frenchmen.

New Policy Likely

The final architecture of Pax Germanica, and its corollary, a Pax Romana, cannot be determined from present terms which are of a strictly transient character. Yet if Adolf Hitler abides by his decision not to annex Alsace-Lorraine, it is difficult to see why he should wish Nice and Savoy to become Italian possessions.

Such hints as are available would indicate that the German plan is to pacify the defeated peoples by substituting a complete and effective demilitarization for the older plan of partial annexation, which usually has proved to be a boomerang in the past.

Periods from eight to fifteen days are provided by armistice for demilitarization of French empires. This period will be a critical one in the history of the Mediterranean. within it, French colonial authorities and peoples can shift the balance of power in the Mediterranean from the Allies to the Axis, or grant the British Navy a reprieve.

A Visit to 'Nazi' France: Disorganized, a Nation Fell

Why did France fall?

The outwardly visible evidence is described today in one of the first comprehensive dispatches from the German-occupied areas of France.

The story, passed through the German censorship, is the second dealing with the lessons to be learned from the French collapse. The previous article, by the Monitor's former Paris correspondent, appeared June 24.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 26—The reasons for the collapse of the French Army are written across the face of Northern France.

For a week, as a forerunner of the tourist of the future who will follow that trail trying to fathom the amazing destruction of French resistance in a 16-day offensive, I have followed in the wake of the German Army.

Finally, on a silent night in a tiny Luxemburg village, I heard in the far distance the last guns of the Maginot Line fire a farewell tribute to the departed military glories of France.

A few days in Paris were enough to disclose the hitherto generally unsuspected degree of disorganization, corruption, incompetence and abdication of responsibility, not only in the French Government, but also in a general group of political, social, and economic leaders of the French Nation—particularly in the final hour of trial.

Poland's Example Ignored

In the background lies the failure to prepare the mechanical weapons necessary in such a war. This appears to have been due to two factors. First was the failure intelligently to assess the defeat of Poland. Second was the retention of faith in the French fortified positions.

But the immediate military reason was the failure of the French Army along the Meuse-Givet-Sedan line.

That failure unrolls graphically before the eyes of the tourist while the trail is still fresh.

Across the rolling fields of ripening grain were parallel tracks where tanks left the highways.

Strips of burned trees showed where the flame-throwers outstabbed resistance. Occasional boxes of abandoned ammunition and debris left by hurrying refugees all bore witness to the swift flight.

Advanced by Giant Strides

Nowhere was there evidence of protracted resistance. The German Army apparently moved like the jumps of a giant pogo stick. Where it landed, town, village or city might be smashed with a heavy hand. But between the points of landing, retreat and pursuit the trails of heavy tanks across the fields—always branching fanwise from the highway toward some distant objective over the crest of the hill—were often the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Mexico Reassures Visitors From U. S. In Face of Threats to Tourist Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The threat to Mexico's tourist traffic being made by alarmist rumors circulating in the United States was countered with a reassuring statement by the Ministry of the Interior. Such rumors of a possible revolt here are unfounded and are being disseminated by enemies of the Government, who wish to destroy public confidence, said the statement.

One of Mexico's chief attractions, the Ministry pointed out, is the fact that it is at peace and offers tranquility to its visitors. Reports that trouble is threatened by the forthcoming elections will not develop since the Government intends to guard carefully against any internal upheavals. President Cardenas issued, on the same day, a statement that no "fifth column" activities are being carried on here but, that if any are found, their perpetrators will be severely penalized since Mexico will not permit its "absolute neutrality" to be compromised by aliens.

Both statements, made to protect the tourist trade, may be taken as slightly exaggerated from the Government's viewpoint. There is the possibility, but not the probability, that there will be friction over the elections. If this occurs however it will be short lived and the average tourist would be not only unmolested but would probably not be aware that anything was happening until it was all over.

The declaration that there are no "fifth column" activities here is also exaggerated for there is evidence on every hand that both Communist and Nazi agents are at work, trying to stir up trouble between the United States and Mexico. Such activities would however have no direct influence on the experience of any visitor to Mexico since they are limited to propaganda and meddling in local politics.

A warm welcome has been extended to the summer visitors by the Ministry of the Interior which stated that "Visitors are always welcome to this country of historical tradition and beauty. Mexico is not only grateful for the economic benefits but also for the increased sympathy and understanding which leads to the strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries, as a result of such visits."

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, June 26, 1940

Radio Comment	2
Advertising Federation of America	3
The Home Forum	8
The One True Government [With Rumanian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Shopping Column	10
Radio Timetable	10
Local Arts and Theater News	10
New Hampshire Letter	11
Association for Childhood Education	11
How to Swim	12
Today's Woman	14
Sports Pages	12-13
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20

Hoover Reply Discloses He's Still 'Available'

Former President won't be voluntary seeker for office—Studies possible famine abroad.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 — Herbert Hoover today announced that he is already in touch with the German, British, and fugitive Belgian Governments to begin the mammoth humanitarian task of feeding millions in Europe who may soon face what he described starkly as "the most disastrous famine in the history of the world."

At the same time, facing an urgent press conference, Mr. Hoover reiterated that he would not again be a candidate to public office. His statement explicitly meant that he would not overtly seek the presidential nomination here but did not preclude acceptance if it is offered him. He praised all the candidates here generally, pledged himself to support the choice of the Convention.

Mr. Hoover likewise emphasized the role of the United States in helping in peacemaking. Not as a part in a conference making political and territorial adjustments but in behalf of moral and economic order. He gave it as the united determination of United States citizens to resist by force any establishment of bases in this hemisphere, either from abroad or by internal changes in countries here, which could be used for attacks against this Nation.

Faces "Bauage" Calmly

The former President faced a press barrage of questions with great firmness, clarity, and equanimity, as to plain politics beyond reiterating his unwillingness actively to seek renomination he said all the candidates here were old friends of his, declared the delegates to be responsible and able, and he anticipated the choice with entire confidence. His advance indorsement of any nominee—though it may be qualified by later behind-the-scenes talks—served to relieve some who felt he might throw his weight against certain candidates, notably Wendell Willkie.

For a long time, said Mr. Hoover, he had urged an open convention and now he had got it. "I believe," he said, "there should be no 2 a. m. conferences."

Then asked directly, "Would you accept the nomination?" he answered, "I have no further comment to make upon it."

Amplifying his comment last

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

New 'Peace Party' Label Is Rallying Republicans; Unity Marks Convention

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing; International

In the Republican Limelight

One of these men may be the choice of the Republican National Convention for its party's presidential candidate. (1) Wendell Willkie. (2) Senator Robert A. Taft. (3) Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. (4) Thomas E. Dewey. (5) Former President Hoover gets a warm reception in Philadelphia.

Hoover points course of action designed to keep Hemisphere free but strong.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, Philadelphia, June 26—With the vigorous indorsement of former President Herbert Hoover the Republican Party, facing a world two-thirds at war, today overwhelmingly adopted as its general issue of the 1940 election the task of keeping the United States at peace.

The full force of the Party's highest leadership, voiced by the carefully phrased but unmistakably definite speech of Mr. Hoover last night, has now joined the mounting determination of both Platform Committee and Convention to make the electoral decision of 1940 a single choice between a Republican "peace" party and Roosevelt "war" party.

The effect of Mr. Hoover's counsel—counsel which he gave over the telephone at different times and which he embodied in his address last night—is apparent in the platform and in tenor of discussion in the Convention hall this morning.

Its former President, giving his party his customarily effective documented and reasoned criticism of the New Deal and alternative to the New Deal, also carried his Party in the direction of peace-at-a-price foreign policy.

In condemning "irresponsible talk in explosive times" which might bring danger to America from the successful dictators, Mr. Hoover counseled at least verbal appeasement and added warningly: "We need remember that the day will come when we might be of service to humanity in dealing with these same men for peace."

One Issue Predominates

The issue, war party versus peace party, is dominating every speech before the Convention. This issue is overshadowing every other commitment in the national platform. This issue is shaping so forcefully, so compellingly, that it may affect the choice of the Party's presidential nominee.

The Resolutions Committee after rejecting one foreign policy plank as altogether too weak and too timid, unanimously adopted another sparing no words in criticizing the President for pursuing "tactics leading the Nation to war," and itself pledging America unfaltering peace unless there be a direct attack upon the Western Hemisphere.

This issue is not being imposed upon the Convention. It has captured the Convention with tremendous power. It is being zealously embraced by Party rank and file and by Party leaders who are convinced that it represents a vital national decision and who are confident that it constitutes a winning national appeal.

The Republicans are preparing to stake their return to office on this prime and all-embracing issue which they believe will be sharpened rather than dulled during the coming weeks, and Mr. Hoover has cast the complete influence of his authority and position behind it.

Before an audience eager to be aroused, ready for prolonged applause, the former President spoke conversationally, almost casually, in subdued manner, and he won his most spontaneous ovations when he urged that "vital realism in all our relations requires that we keep out of these wars unless the Western Hemisphere is attacked," when he declared that the President of the United States should "abate war, not stimulate it," when he advocated an "end to provocative speech by our officials," when he affirmed that "we can defend freedom here even if the Old World fails."

Not An Attractive Picture

But the shape of the world and the America which Mr. Hoover sees as a result of a totalitarian victory is not attractive to behold. Mr. Hoover frankly told the Convention and the Nation that a totalitarian directed system of exports and imports through an impoverished Europe must be anticipated and that in consequence the United States must respond in three directions.

"American workers and farmers will require more protection than ever from imports," he said.

"We shall need mobilized counteraction on exports"—a proposal which was interpreted as meaning government management of foreign trade on a vast scale.

"We shall need to develop self-sufficiency in our industrial production.

"Under these impacts the Hull

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Other G. O. P. convention news: Pages 2, and 7.

Partial text of Hoover address: Page 7.

Intimate Message From Philadelphia

Hoover's Magnificent Speech Would Have Had Delegates Standing on Chairs If He Had Not Used Restrained Tone—Points 'Peace Party Way'

By Erwin D. Canham, General News Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 26

Herbert Clark Hoover is still the most widely respected, the most earnestly applauded, leader of the Republican Party. The full-throated cheers with which the thousands gathered in Convention Hall greeted him as he came walking down the center aisle last night were resounding evidence of his standing.

But it is not eminence as a prospective candidate. It is, of course, still possible that under certain circumstances this convention might nominate Mr. Hoover. It is not probable. The former President was cheered for a total of less than 20 minutes, before and after his speech, last night. At Cleveland in 1936 he was applauded for more than an hour in all. These figures do not reflect waning popularity as a great party leader, an elder statesman. They do show diminishing possibilities of renomination.

It was stirring to see the devotion of these Republicans to their former President. Their ovation, if brief, was heartfelt. They just hollered. And Mr. Hoover, standing at the rostrum in his flushed, shy way, took the welcome with little outward sign of emotion. For the benefit of the cameras he waved his hand a few times. Then he thrust both hands in his coat pockets and waited for the clapping and yelling to cease. Had he postured and grinned and played up to the shouting he might have prolonged the ovation for many minutes.

A Great Speech—Under-Delivered

And had he delivered his magnificent speech—filled with some of the greatest lines and phrases of contemporary political oratory—in any but a tone of great restraint, he could have had the delegates standing on their chairs and ripping off the roof. It almost seemed as if Mr. Hoover sought to avoid not the "provocative phrases" which he condemned in another, but a provocative manner of delivery. If ever a great speech was under-delivered, this was it. Its impact was all the better on the radio, which favors the conversational tone. Listeners reported hearing it to good effect, probably better than it was heard over the hum and buzz of Convention Hall. But it is not the radio listener who will nominate a candidate at this Convention, and the delegates here last night had difficulty even in hearing the speech through the amplifying system.

An unusual measure of the later-Hoover humor was sprinkled through the speech—sarcasm, pointed quips and irony, and phrases that lashed out with burning effect. Humor is a rarely used political method. Politicians are generally afraid of it. Mr. Hoover's lavish use of wit made one suspect again that his remarks were non-candidatorial. "Our totalitarian liberals" . . . "stabilizing depression" . . . "the New Deal has not been allergic to power" . . . "We ought to have an election, not an auction." These were all Grade-A phrases.

So the delegates hailed them. They hailed the phrase-maker, too. They regard him with a deference and respect that was not yet attained in 1936. They definitely want his co-operation in the months and years ahead. They want his hand in their affairs. They would certainly like to see him in the Cabinet. But they do not seem ready to place him before the voters. That day has not yet come, and whether it will ever come is as speculative as ever.

"Isn't it a pity," said the delegate from the Midwest with whom we strolled away from Convention Hall," that the ablest man in the Party can't be nominated?"

"Why can't he?" we asked.

"Oh," said the delegate, "Folks out our way would never vote for him. They think we need somebody else. Our farmers were drilled into thinking he was responsible for their troubles. They wouldn't go back to him now."

Soothing Tide of Vindication

"Isn't it a pity . . . isn't it a pity . . ." These words came from thousands of lips, no doubt, as men and women walked out into the warm June night. Whether they were right or wrong, that was the general word.

Yet surely, in the whole-hearted tribute this convention gave, Mr. Hoover received and must have recognized some of the vindication which he so earnestly desires. Perhaps, even, when John L. Lewis spoke in defense of him here in Philadelphia last week, Mr. Hoover felt the spreading, soothing tide of vindication. To his friends, the former President has never needed any such revision of judgment. And his friends are many, as loyal as they are abundant. Now the former dissidents are swinging into line—the middle-of-the-roaders are having second-thoughts on the four years from 1928 to 1932. And not even now has the definitive judgment of history on that period been attained.

Toward the definitive judgment, this historic state paper delivered to the 1940 Convention will make an essential contribution. It shows the Hoover leadership far from dormant, helping to guide the Party into a definite channel—the "peace party." Some will not like the commitment. Some old friends of Mr. Hoover will not like it. But their respect for his earnestness and ability will not abate.

Sprint for the Nomination: Favorite Still Uncertain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 26—Flat predictions regarding the intense and enormously fluid struggle for the Republican presidential nomination were frequent—and folly—here again today. The three chief candidates — Thomas E. Dewey, Robert A. Taft, Wendell L. Willkie —were still involved in a fast and complicated play for delegates. And it could be concluded that any one of them, or one of three or four others who might be named, could possibly become the designated candidate.

"I have never seen such an uncertain convention in 40 years of attendance," said shrewd former Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, as he emerged from a call on Mr. Willkie. "It is far more open than the 1920 convention. Then you knew how nearly all the delegates were pledged, even if there was a deadlock. Here I doubt if we could say with absolute certainty that more than 200 delegates are fully committed."

And so the reporter, trudging from headquarters to headquarters, finds himself confronted by a maze of confident but utterly conflicting claims. According to what I have been told in the past 24 hours, there would have to be 2,000 delegates to this Convention instead of 1,000, and three nominees for the Presidency.

Dewey Optimism Runs High

At the Dewey hotel, all is still outward confidence and rising enthusiasm. "I had some nice gains today," said Mr. Dewey, his eyes sparkling convincingly. "Yes, indeed," echoed his advisers. And a newcomer said: "I've just heard the good news, Tom. Congratulations." Mr. Dewey personally claims from 370 to 410 delegates on the first ballot, and says he will have net gains thereafter.

Across town in Senator Taft's efficient suite, a group of sage and smooth politicians tell a different story. They admit that Mr. Dewey will be ahead on the first ballot. They claim 304 votes on that ballot themselves, but behind their hands say they will be glad to get between 265 and 270. Then, however, they expect a big break, with a rise to a majority of 501 in two or three ballots.

But upstairs in the same hotel, at Mr. Willkie's improvised headquarters, there is a colorful and puzzling picture. There is a disheveled sitting room. Therein stands a disheveled candidate, receiving parts of delegations all day long, answering their rough and tumble questions — and they are pretty urgent questions sometimes —and figuring on drawing delegates in crumbling segments from every other candidate. Groups of individual delegates from more than 30 States called on Mr. Willkie yesterday afternoon alone. At one time, three Governors were in his room. It was an exhilarating sight to the amateur politicians making up his headquarters. But what did it mean?

Grass-Roots Viewpoint

A partial answer came from a "grass-roots" delegate with whom we returned from Convention Hall after Mr. Hoover's speech. He runs a sawmill and a farm near Peoria, Ill. He used to employ 30 men, but now it's eight.

"Yes, we went to see Willkie this afternoon," he said. "Smart fellow, I guess. He answered our questions all right. But we're not going to vote for him. Don't like the look of his eyes—too much like Roosevelt for us."

"Aren't you getting a lot of mail supporting him?" we asked. "Sure," snorted the delegate. "We got a stack of telegrams a foot high. Costs a lot of money to send all those telegrams."

Now, these feelings about Mr. Willkie may not be typical, and they may be unfair, but they were the genuine expressions of a real delegate. On the other side is the strength that is sweeping to the utilities man. Several members of Congress, in protest against their colleagues who issued an anti-Willkie manifesto the night before, were last night preparing a pro-Willkie statement.

And the Willkie headquarters took a telephone "poll" of the 15 County Chairmen in Representative Harold Knutson's district in Minesota—Representative Knutson who organized the anti-Willkie manifesto. Twelve Chairmen replied, ten to say they were for Willkie and two for Dewey—the Willkie people declare.

Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota was reliably said to be ready to come out for Willkie. The Willkie headquarters are claiming 150 votes on the first ballot and 300 on the second.

Variables Are Important

The outcome depends on a long list of variables. The views—when they are openly declared—of several respected leaders will have great weight. For most of the delegates are eagerly waiting to be led by somebody whom they can respect, somebody above the category of petty politicians. A word from Herbert Hoover might well decide the nomination in behalf of the favored candidate. And lesser figures, by open position-taking, could influence many delegates who are wandering like lost sheep. Alf M. Landon's views — even though he may not actually control delegates—would make a real impression and the decision of minor candidates like Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Frank Gannett, and even the lesser bloc of Senator Styles Bridges, may have a decisive weight.

All this jockeying may seem transitory and unimportant. Yet it is the mechanism by which an American President is being nominated. It is the only mechanism we have. And it marks a Convention of historic importance: a Convention as wide open as the horizon on a June morning and as fluid as the Bay of Fundy. E. D. C.

Their Eyes Are on the White House

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Wives of Republican Presidential Contenders

(1) Mrs. Wendell Willkie; (2) Mrs. Robert A. Taft; (3) Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey; (4) Mrs. Arthur Vandenberg; (5) Mrs. Frank E. Gannett.

Wives of Candidates Help the Cause Along

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 — Their social obligations out of the way, wives of the Republican presidential candidates today began in earnest the job of getting delegate strength for their husbands.

"We've been palling around together so much, we've almost forgotten our husbands are running against each other," said Mrs. Frank Gannett, wife of the Rochester, N. Y., publisher aspirant.

"Why, I've sat next to Martha Taft three times at luncheon tables."

But today it was different. Wives forsook all but the most important convention sessions to be with their husbands at the hotel headquarters, where state delegations streamed in to pay their respects and ask questions.

Even Mrs. Wendell Willkie, who with all her girlish gayness is close-lipped and silent, consented to answer a few questions put to her by the press at the storeroom headquarters of the Volunteer Women's Committee for Willkie, where she held a public reception.

Had she been to the Convention at all? Yes, she was there, wearing a different hat each time so people wouldn't recognize her. But now she had come to the end of the hats and was going to have to start over.

She is against a third term, definitely. Her son is one reason she favors strong defense. She has been shocked at the lack of preparedness in this country. "But," she insisted over and over, "my ideas are not important."

Strenuous Hospitality

At the Volunteer Committee headquarters Mrs. Willkie shook hands for 40 minutes before rushing off to the country for luncheon with friends. The day before she had received for two hours at the University Club.

Mrs. Taft is putting in many solid hours greeting people at her husband's headquarters. Only in the evening does she slip out to Convention Hall, where Mr. Taft's mother, Mrs. William Howard Taft, and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widows of former Presidents, are guests of honor.

Mrs. Willkie was the only candidate's wife at the Convention whom Mrs. Taft had not seen. "But I have met Mrs. Willkie," she hastened to add. "At one of those silver plate dinners in New York where I don't belong," she added significantly.

Mrs. Gannett, who does most of her traveling about the country in a private airplane, offered to have breakfast served to the press representatives at her early morning press conference—early, that is for convention habits.

Mrs. Dewey Not Present

She had about decided that "politics is a night-blooming flower," Mrs. Gannett said. (Mrs. Willkie probably would agree, for at 1 a. m. the night before she had sent someone to bring here husband home.)

Mrs. Gannett's husband intervened with the observation that women had indeed brought morality to politics. She would not let him receive an early-morning visitor in his pajamas, he complained.

Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg was always "expected momentarily" at her husband's headquarters when delegates inquired, but spent most of her time with friends away from the headquarters bustle. On hand, however, were the Senator's attractive young married daughters, Mrs. John Bailey of Battle Creek, Mich., and Mrs. Edward Pfeiffer of New York.

The only leading contender's wife not in Philadelphia this week is Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey, who has remained in New York.

Old-time Republicans say they can never remember a time when candidates' wives arrived so early and worked so hard as they are doing here in Philadelphia.

Women are also taking a more and more conspicuous part in the convention proceedings as they progress. Mrs. James P. Winne, wife of the National Committeeman from Hawaii, gave the Convention a good laugh when she slipped an elaborate lei of white carnations over the head of Joseph W. Martin Jr., Permanent Chairman, at the conclusion of his speech and planted a kiss on his cheek.

Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, former Congresswoman and National Committeewoman from New York, had the honor Tuesday night of being one of a group chosen to escort her old friend and associate, Herbert Hoover, to the platform for his address.

Two convention social events overlapped Tuesday when the women's hospitality group of Philadelphia entertained at the Art Museum in honor of Mrs. Worthington Scranton, official Convention Hostess, and the Women's National Republican Club gave a smaller party at its headquarters in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, with Mrs. William Henry Hays, President, receiving.

Convention Sidelights

By the Convention Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Today's Phrase: It remained for a Missouri delegate to coin today's quip. Expressing the irritation toward an ex-Democrat which the "courthouse boys" and the State leaders seem to feel, he said: "Wendell Willkie is unfair to organized politics."

Gavels: "Joe" Martin began his Permanent Chairmanship with a huge gavel, seemingly as big as a cooper's mawl. But then the Illinois delegation gave him a handsome black walnut one from the banister in the house where Abraham Lincoln courted Mary Todd. Unfortunately, it didn't come from a split rail.

Without a Song: The Convention was ready for "Joe" Martin before the radio networks were. So the band had to play half a dozen numbers—and not a Massachusetts song among them. Why? Well, what Massachusettts songs are there? The band did its best with "Anchors Aweigh" on the theory that Massachusetts is a maritime State. It didn't attempt "Fair Harvard" because somehow it didn't seem to fit Joe Martin, and the band didn't know "Lonesome Nell of Narragansett Bay," which is the only local color Massachusetts song we could think of offhand.

In Reserve: Someone chided Mrs. George Wyeth, a member of the Board of Governors of the Women's National Republican Club, for wearing a huge button advertising Styles Bridges as her choice for President. "Oh, we all have second choices," said Mrs. Wyeth, who comes from Hanover, New Hampshire. She pulled back her jacket to show a Willkie button pinned beneath.

Flowery Talk: This is literally a flowery convention. Each morning delegates find a fresh red carnation at their convention seats—the gift of the Taft staff. The red carnation is the Ohio State flower and was made popular, it is explained, by William McKinley. The extra-thick lei of white carnations put around "Joe" Martin's neck at the close of his keynote speech looked almost like the ones with which they adorn horses at the close of a successful race.

The Infant Television: Some people who can't wangle tickets to convention sessions "watch in" by television in the Museum adjoining the Convention Hall. Two companies, the National Broadcasting Company and Philco, are televising the convention proceedings, carrying their images more than 200 miles away to televiewers sitting in their homes. (How funny that 200 miles will probably sound in 1980).

Fans: When former President Hoover spoke each delegate found at his place a collapsible red, white and blue cardboard fan with "Taft" spread across it.

Realistic: The League of Women Voters printed their two proposed platform planks on a sheet of paper, made to resemble wood.

Old Friends: A contingent from former President Hoover's Cabinet was present to hear his convention address. In the group were Patrick Hurley, former Secretary of War; Arthur M. Hyde, former Secretary of Agriculture, and Mrs. William N. Doak, widow of the former Secretary of Labor.

Ladies of the Press: Of the 850 newspaper correspondents assigned to seats on either side of the convention platform, between 40 and 50 are women. Attracting considerable attention was Miss Dorothy Thompson, who wears a snood these days instead of a hat, and Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, the New York Times' unassuming little foreign affairs expert.

Only woman photographer in attendance is Miss "Jackie" Martin, Picture Editor of the Washington Times-Herald, who has been taking pictures of public events in Washington for 17 years.

Busy Fingers: Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., whose hobby is intricate needle work, is working during leisure convention moments on a design showing her conception of totalitarianism. Center theme is a huge, terrifying, red monster.

Hoover Reply to Questioning Leaves Him Still 'Available'

Continued from Page 1

night Mr. Hoover urged that part of the United States gold hoard be put into circulation here but said it would be more important to get it into international circulation. He advocated "buying some usefuls metals instead of precious metals, even a 25 years supply of them." Thus he indorsed a stockpiling policy which has been played down by the Roosevelt Administration and would lead to the acquisition of manganese, tin, chromium, and many other needed metals.

Knows Refugee Problem

But it was in its humanitarian aspects that the former relief administrator's words took on greatest weight and authority. Asked about refugees he said: "The problem after the war will not be a problem of refugees. It will be a problem of mass feeding of refugees. He listed the major occupied countries, quoting with his old facility the exact percentages —all less than half of their own foodstuffs—that they produce.

"During the German occupation, he said, "either these people must be fed from outside or they will go hungry. There will be some kind of famine. If it is a short war, it will be a short famine. If it is a long war, it will be the most disastrous famine in the history of the world.

"The City of Brussels," said Mr. Hoover gravely and emphatically," depends entirely on imported foodstuffs. The countryside merely supplies outlying needs. Bread rations in Brussels have been reduced 75 per cent already. The population will probably be without bread entirely in 30 to 60 days.

"I have been in contact with the German, British, and fugitive Belgium Goevrnments in an attempt to establish again third party intervention."

Problem for Government

This feeding of peoples, he emphasized, could not be done by private charity, but required millions of dollars of government aid. He did not indicate what means are to be set up by which the American Government can make such aid available, nor what his specific role in the vast humanitarian task will be.

On a variety of other urgent questions, Mr. Hoover was equally forceful. He indicated:

That he does not believe compulsory military training necessary at present.

That while there is a great shortage of apprentices in industry, they should be trained through the great American public school system, with special Federal subsidy and coordination.

That the deportation of individual aliens by act of Congress (the Harry Bridges case) was a "poor approach" to the problem in the light of our legal and constitutional guarantees.

Mr. Hoover expressed grave concern at the coming economic world. He felt it too early to approve altogether President Roosevelt's export trade corporation, but said: "I would not want to condemn it," and he added: "We have to face the fact of totalitarian domination of the continent of Europe . . . Judging by totalitarian economics before the war, it will be made very difficult for free nations to compete. This Government will have to take some kind of action. The totalitarian method is to erect a total wall around a country. Whether we will have to go that far I don't know, but we will have to do something. Our tariff walls will very probably have to compete with totalitarian walls." He hoped the walls could be around the Western Hemisphere.

"Pressure for Peace"

As to the peacemaking, and the possibility of meeting with the dictators—referred to in his speech last night—he said: "The United States, with all its economic and moral resources, will want to exert some influence, some pressure, in behalf of peace. . . . Our great moral influence needs to be exerted. . ."

Asked if he meant "appeasement" by these expressions, Mr. Hoover said it was no question of conferences or peacemaking or confirming the gains of aggression. And, referring to his criticisms of "provocative speaking," he said "the American people came from all parts of Europe. When we get too bitter over problems in Europe —and privately I can get very bitter because I've had more experience with war than most men in the United States—we divide our own people."

Food for War-Stricken Lands Seen as New U. S. Obligation

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—If history repeats, famine, pestilence, and poverty will be the uninvited actors on the European stage after the war.

With millions of men being switched from the plow to the sword, belligerent countries already face prospects of scraping the bottom of the meal barrel for some time after hostilities end.

Feeding the population of occupied countries may never become acute if the war lasts only a short time, but if it is prolonged some economists and experts say the ravages of famine and pestilence over Europe may be worse than during the 1914-24 period when Herbert Hoover directed the spending of $5,500,000,000 for relief abroad.

"The chance for civilization in Europe to come back again may depend on America," Mr. Hoover said in a recent New York speech. "If the war is long drawn out the United States will need to meet the question of famine and pestilence over the whole of Europe."

During and after the World War, the Hoover Relief Commissions sent nearly 34,000,000 metric tons of supplies to more than 20 foreign countries. This tonnage would have filled more than 500,000 American freight cars and required more than 6,700 vessels of 5,000 tons each for trans-Atlantic shipment.

Dr. H. G. Guthmann, Professor of Finance at Northwestern, says "all Europe faces the prospect of large-scale hunger.

"Germany faced this situation even before the war began with evidences of food deficiencies appearing in that country's health statistics. The trouble lay in the huge diversion of natural resources to the war production that is required by extensive armaments and mechanization."

'Republicanism and Peace' Is Party's Campaign Issue

Continued from Page 1

treaties will go to the haven of forgotten issues."

Mr. Hoover's appeal was not for a policy of isolation, but it was an appeal for a strict and unstraddled declaration that the United States be neither lured into war nor scared into war. It was his view that while America could make war on the battlefields of Europe it could never produce or maintain liberty in Europe.

"There is no such thing," the former President declared, "as our isolation from wars which envelop two-thirds of all the people of the world. The Monroe Doctrine is the negation of that.

"There is no such thing as economic isolation. There is no such thing as moral isolation. These violations of treaties and agreements raise dangers to the reign of law everywhere. There is no such thing as intellectual and spiritual isolation. Emotions come through the air in every telegraphed and printed word."

Mr. Hoover's strongest words were reserved for his strongest position on foreign policy and that was for competent preparedness to meet war anywhere in the new world and overwhelming determination to avoid war anywhere else.

Preceded by similar declarations by Keynoter Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota, and Permanent Chairman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Representative from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoover's address climaxes the growing intention of the Convention to direct its platform and advise its nominee to make the peace-versus-war issue the challenge of the coming campaign.

This issue took form along several lines today:

1. The finally approved foreign policy plank directly and vigorously attacks the President for provocative talk and provocative acts calculated to encourage an atmosphere of war and likely to create an act of war.

2. The plank favors assistance to "oppressed peoples" but insists that keeping out of war must be primary and assistance secondary. It will, as did Mr. Hoover's speech, oppose any action likely to involve the United States in war and will want any aid to the victims of aggression to be scrupulously within the terms of international law.

3. The platform affirms that the Republican Party can best produce preparedness and asserts that the Democratic Party has revealed that it has only produced unpreparedness. In Mr. Hoover's phrase, "If we spend another $6,200,000,000 and get no more actual defense than from the last $6,200,000,000 nobody will be afraid of us."

Issue Set Forth Boldly

4. The Foreign affairs plank itself carries a preamble pointing up as boldly and bluntly as possible the issue which the Party wants to make transcendent. That preamble describes the Republican Party as the party of Americanism, preparedness, and peace, and accordingly fastens upon the New Deal responsibility for unpreparedness and for consequent danger of involvement in war.

Finishing its work shortly before midnight and instructing its drafting body to put the platform into polished form for early presentation to the Convention, the Resolutions Committee empowered its Chairman, Herbert K. Hyde of Oklahoma, to submit the completed document without further consultation. The platform now runs between 3,000 and 4,000 words and represents the fruit of a week's preliminary work and several all-day and into-the-night sessions since the Convention opened Monday. It goes before the full Convention with the united support of the Resolutions Committee and no minority planks on any point are expected.

Ban on Submarines Eased by Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Although the Inter-American Neutrality Committee recommended last February that belligerent submarines be banned from American ports, Uruguay has decided to admit such craft to its territorial waters in special circumstances.

Under a Government decree announced June 26, Uruguayan waters will be opened to foreign submarines in need of repairs, when high seas prevent safe navigation or when "reasons of humanity" provide justification.

Submarines for which exception is made must display their national flags constantly and must depart as soon as possible on penalty of being interned with their crews.

Boys School 'Humanized'

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—A campaign to "humanize" the State Industrial School for Boys is meeting with unexpected success.

The school band played at a Raton music festival.

"Afterwards," said James Kukie, a member of the Board of Trustees, "three Raton boys went before a judge and asked to be committed to the school."

FCC Frees Noiseless Radio For Use With Bar to Monopoly

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Immediately upon giving commercial status to frequency modulation (FM) radiocasting, the Federal Communications Commission issues regulations to govern stations set up under the method. Noteworthy are stipulations regarding minimum hours of operation, allocation of stations, and ownership requirements "to safeguard the public against monopoly."

Each station licensed must operate a minimum of six hours daily, except Sunday, three of them during daylight hours, three after dark. In addition, at least one hour of day and night programs must be devoted to periods not duplicated elsewhere in the same area. This arrangement precludes FM stations merely relaying program schedules from standard radiocast stations, and also gives the system an opportunity to display its full-fidelity virtues to best advantage.

Unlike standard stations, FM transmitters are to be licensed to serve specified areas measured in square miles. In localities where one or more FM stations are operating, the radius of service for each will be made as comparable as possible.

According to the FCC announcement, "no person or group may directly or indirectly control more than one FM station in the same area. Likewise, no person or group may control more than one station, except upon showing that such operation would foster competition or will provide a high-frequency broadcasting service distinct and separate from existing services, and that such operation would not concentrate control in a manner inconsistent with public interest, convenience or necessity." The Commission further declares that control of more than six stations by the same person or persons through incorporation is inconsistent with the public interest.

It is expected that the end of summer will find numerous FM stations in operation throughout the country. More than 150 groups are said to be seeking permission to construct them.

U. H. F. Records Made

Amazing long-distance paths achieved by amateur radio operators working in the ultra high-frequency band of 112 megacycles, or in the neighborhood of 2.6 meters, with very low power, are reported in the July issue of QST, the magazine of amateur radio.

In April, while operating on Mt. Soledad, an 860-foot elevation near San Diego, Calif., Station W6OIN contacted Station W6BCX at Mt. LaCumbre, six miles north of Santa Barbara, a distance of about 185 miles, QST reports. A week later W6OIN, working from the same location in San Diego, contacted W6BCX again, this time from Mt. Santa Ynez, a 4,300-foot peak 20 miles northwest of Santa Barbara, an airline distance of 200 miles.

These long paths are considered remarkable by the amateur fraternity, since the quasi-optical, or "line of sight," paths taken by u.h.f. waves restrict transmission to the horizon. When the tops of mountain peaks are used as transmission locations the horizon is extended markedly; yet these two mountains are well below the "line of sight" path between San Diego and Santa Barbara.

Station W6OIN, which has made about 50 contacts over 100 miles on 112 megacycles using low power, explains the conditions which seem to produce this result. Cool air blows in from the Pacific Ocean, Station W6OIN says, causing a temperature inversion in the upper air, which in turn causes extreme reflection of the u.h.f. waves from the "Heaviside layer." This gives longer transmission paths than u.h.f. waves ordinarily find.

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Ford Refuses to Make Plane Motors for British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—The National Defense Commission is looking today for some other manufacturer than Henry Ford to put the liquid-cooled Rolls-Royce airplane motors into mass production following collapse of negotiations with Mr. Ford announced here officially today.

It is reported that discussions are under way with the Packard Company. William S. Knudsen, member of the Defense Commission, explained that negotiations with Mr. Ford were dropped because of the latter's refusal to manufacture engines in the United States for the British Government.

Mr. Ford announced himself willing to make "any number" of such engines for the War Department but would not split the order, as proposed by the Defense Council, with Great Britain.

Stephen Early, the President's secretary, said today that Mr. Ford was within his rights in deciding what contracts he would take or reject. He pointed out that the Government in peacetime has no power to force contracts on any manufacturer. On the other hand he recalled that industry in general has extended many offers of co-operation to the Government.

It has been the Administration's policy to utilize orders placed by the Allies to help establish American industries on mass-production schedules, and the plans for the British Rolls Royce engine were sent to America on that understanding.

Vital to Defense

Ford interests in Great Britain have a contract with the British Government for making the engines. A British order of 6,000 engines to Ford at Detroit was to have accompanied the War Department's order for 3,000 engines. Liquid-cooled airplane engines are one of the most vital American emergency defense needs, while in England the importance of such engines is so great that the issue of victory or defeat has been attached by some to their production.

Those familiar with the engineering genius of Dearborn have no doubt that a firm opposition to using his factories for the defense of any Nation but his own lies behind his refusal. His record of pertinacity in business, more recently exemplified in his successful fight against the National Recovery Administration and his present contest with the National Labor Board, leave little prospect that his views can be swayed. The situation, however, raises a number of defense problems in the Government's relations to business which will probably have to be met, and that are under discussion here today.

World War Experiences

A matter not involved in the Ford case, for example, affects war profits. In the World War in some cases manufacturers were successfully able to resist Government pressure until their terms were complied with. Thus in Senate Report 944, Part 2, 74th Congress, first session, pp 107-111, the evidence recalls that a private company held up construction of a Government powder plant for three months after the Nation entered the war because, as one of the largest holders of munitions stock put it—"we cannot consent to allowing our own patriotism to interfere with our duties as trustees."

Mr. Ford's opposition to Government measures, in the few instances when it has occurred, has never been tainted with mercenary motives, and in each case has had a substantial element of public opinion behind it. His opposition to the NRA for example became popular and was carried out until the law was ruled unconstitutional. His battle with the NLRB has produced seven current cases dragging on since 1937, and is strongly supported by large elements. His refusal to build airplane engines for a belligerent is bound to receive applause from large isolationist groups who will again see in Mr. Ford their standard-bearer.

Appropriations Rushed

The little-known details of the story enhance the importance of the matter. Congress, as a matter of fact, unanimously passed $43,500,000 rush appropriation last week specifically to permit Mr. Ford to start production of the vitally needed engines. The situation may well dramatize the difficulties of a democracy in emergency preparedness as contrasted to the ruthless speed of a totalitarian state which lets no consideration of business individualism stand in its path.

On May 30—Just 27 days ago—Edsel Ford and other Ford officials called on the Treasury to consider participation in an aircraft engine program and agreed to study the Rolls Royce design. After two weeks of negotiations, in which agreement was apparently obtained, the engine drawings were delivered to Ford on Wednesday, June 19. It is not generally known that on the day before Mr. Knudsen called on Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War to explain the deal, and call for Army orders to put it into effect. Mr. Johnson was enthusiastic but pointed out that he only had $39,000,000 for airplane engines and the money was already allotted.

Speed in Democracy

What followed showed that in a democracy the legislative machinery at least can be made to function at break-neck speed in a matter of vital national defense. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Knudsen called on the White House, got immediate clearance, the White House communicated with the Budget Bureau and got approval from Harold Smith, Budget Director. A quick telephone call went to Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, handling the supplemental defense bill. Senator Byrnes held the bill up and inserted an item of $43,500,000 specifically for the engines. The whole thing was done in a few hours—the approval of the Defense Commission, the White House and both Houses of Congress because of the vital need for speed in this bottleneck.

The difficulty occurred in attempting to co-ordinate the program with industry, but Defense Commission officials believe this is only a temporary matter and that the contract will be let to some other company.

Ford Rumors

High officials here view with reserve reports emanating from Detroit that the Ford Company is preparing to manufacture a liquid-cooled air engine superior to the Rolls-Royce, but say they would be glad to be convinced. On May 23 Henry Ford said his factories within six months could turn out 1,000 airplanes a day if there was no "meddling by Government agencies."

The official statement from the National Defense Commission said Edsel Ford on June 11 asked time to discuss the production of engines for the British Government with his father. "Next day," according to the statement, "he called Mr. Knudsen on the telephone and said the arrangement was satisfactory."

On June 19, however, Mr. Ford Senior announced his refusal to manufacture aircraft engines in the United States for the British Government. It is disclosed that Mr. Knudsen last Monday conferred with the two Fords at Detroit, where his appeal was in vain. Mr. Ford agreed to "make any number of Rolls Royce engines for the United States Government," it is stated, "but . . . would undertake no contract with the Allied Purchasing Commission."

General Motors is now manufacturing the only other important water-cooled aviation engine, the Allison engine, and mass production is under way.

Test Proposed To Find U. S. Views on War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"It would be a comparatively simple procedure to measure accurately in a week's time the feelings of all the people in the United States as to whether we should get into war or not," said W. E. Jost, analyst of public opinion, in addressing the University of Southern California's Institute of Government here recently.

He was referring to the technique of sampling public opinion which has been used in advertising for the past 15 years, and more recently has been applied to political issues or candidates by the Gallup, Fortune, and other polls.

The accuracy of such a survey, according to Mr. Jost, depends entirely upon the sample, rather than upon the numerical volume of inquiries. The postal card method he described as very poor, since comparatively few of those circularized would fill out the answers accurately. Telephone surveys also were described as unsatisfactory. Interviews, said Mr. Jost, are best.

"Gallup," said the speaker, "is using from 1,000 to 4,000 interviews, depending on what he is after. Political issues are more or less dynamite to measure. It is almost impossible to predict how elections will go. The trouble lies in last-minute changes between the time of making a survey and the election. I have known of cases where one side was winning two to one the day before an election, only to have a last-minute 'stunt' change it to two to one against them in the voting."

A survey covering 5,000 persons, properly selected, could be used to measure the opinions of any size of population, according to Mr. Jost, within a total possible error of 3 per cent.

Creel Puts Blame Upon Demagogues

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—George Creel, the Government's World War propaganda chief, believes "we Americans have sentimentalized about free speech, free assemblage, and free press to the point of criminal idiocy."

"If the individual is protected against libel, slander, obscenities, etc., why is it fascistic for the Government to protect itself against treason?" Mr. Creel asked in an address June 25.

Predicting military preparedness would come to America on a scale greater than ever known, Mr. Creel declared the Nation would have to "start from scratch as far as munitions are concerned," because of "tub-thumping demagogues who scared the country into defenselessness by their screams against 'war mongers.'

"For the last 20 years," he asserted, "they have dinned the charge that munitions makers drove America into the World War for the stake of blood-stained profits. No greater lie was ever uttered."

Colonists Travel On 'Oregon Trail'

LONG BEACH, Calif., June 26 (AP)—Over a modern "Oregon Trail," a group of colonists leaves today for the North to wrest homes from virgin land.

Twenty-five of 30 families will depart for a 680-acre tract near Grants Pass, Ore., where several families already have preceded them, R. J. Wilson, President of the Pioneers' Club, said.

In their automobiles they will carry bedding and cooking utensils. Household effects will be taken later in five trucks the colony is operating between here and its new settlement.

By the middle of July, 125 families in all will have left for the Oregon settlement, where log cabins are being built and crops planted by the advance parties.

In addition to the 680 acres purchased as the site for the co-operative colony, 340 acres of timber land have been bought.

Mexican Group Urges Defense Aid to U. S.

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Confederation of Professional Men and Women of Mexico called on Latin American nations June 26 for the "necessary co-ordination" with the United States for the "defence of the Americas."

The Confederation said in a manifesto that Latin American nations must direct their "supreme efforts toward collective defense of their continent." Co-ordination of effort was urged "not to defend the capitalistic interests" of the United States "but for the defense of those points of view common to the Americas."

Humane Traps Awarded Prizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 26 — Prizes totaling more than $600 have been awarded to inventors and trappers in the humane trap contest sponsored annually by the American Humane Association, it was announced today.

Awards were divided into three classes—for traps holding animals alive and unhurt, for leg-hold traps, and for traps which kill humanely. In the first class Frank V. Moore of Holton, Kan., got first prize of $100; James Conners of Hemet, Calif., second prize of $75; Rupert Merkl of Ossining, N. Y., third, $30.

In the leg-hold class, first prize of $75 went to David A. Epp of Henderson, Neb.; second of $50 to Richard J. Johnson of Langdon, Minn., and third, of $25, to Benno Ostendorf, Knowlton, Mont.

In the third category J. E. Neville of Deer Lodge, Mont., got first prize of $85 and T. H. Taylor of Lake Luzerne, N. Y., second, $40.

In addition, a special prize of $50 was given to Frank D. Crippen, of Glens Falls, N. Y., for outstanding work done during the past year in the improvement of previous traps and bringing out new desirable features, both in the alive and unhurt and leg-hold classes.

"For 13 years, through these contests, we have been making a world-wide search for devices that will trap animals with a minimum of suffering," said W. E. Sanderson, Wild Life Director of the Association. "Years of research have brought us nearer our goal in enlightening the world concerning true conservation and the justice due our wild life."

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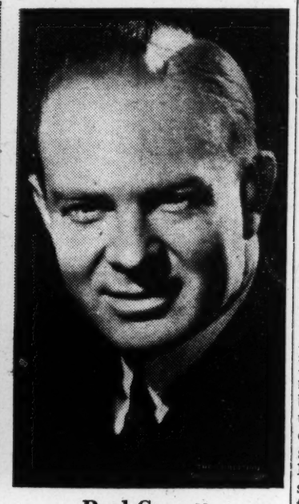
Harry G. Moock

Vice-President of Plymouth Motor Corporation, who spoke before the Advertising Federation of America in Chicago.



Paul Garrett

Director of Public Relations of General Motors Corporation and Chairman of the Program Committee of the A. F. A.

Advertising's Big Job: Selling Business to U. S.

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 26—Advertising's job is not merely finding customers for soap, automobiles, and a thousand other commodities; it includes "selling" the American public on the value of business itself, and of free enterprise in general, speakers told the annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America, now in session here.

They are not trying to cover up the faults of business, however, as H. G. Moock, Vice-President of Plymouth Motors Corporation, said to the newspaper advertising executives luncheon yesterday, critics of business, who have been heard much of late, "have some examples to point to that we can't be proud of." But he insisted that business has missed its opportunity of presenting its side of the story, and should rise to the occasion now.

"We rise or fall on business," he said. "When commerce goes out the window, culture follows."

Advertising's Role

Mr. Moock and others took occasion to point out the essential part played by advertising in promoting business and thereby increasing the prosperity of the Nation. Selling makes jobs, he declared, and a similar argument was put forward today by Col. Willard T. Chevalier, publisher of Business Week.

The United States has no trouble producing crops and manufacturing goods, Mr. Moock pointed out. The difficulty comes in disposing of them. His answer to that is it is all "a selling job." More study should be given, he maintained, to the art of selling, whether it be to market the surplus grapefruit crop now languishing in southern markets, or his own product, automobiles. The biggest opportunities for youth are in the business of selling, he declared.

As for the automobile business, Mr. Moock believes there is a big market waiting for the salesmen of tomorrow. He spoke of "this mosnomer—saturation."

No Saturation

"How can there be saturation," he demanded, "when there are 50,000,000 boys and girls thinking about the time when they can own their own automobiles?

"No, there can't be saturation as long as every man, woman, and child in this country wants to go some place sitting down."

The more automobiles sold, the more jobs, Mr. Moock argued, answering charges of the technocrats that jobs are being progressively displaced by machines. The automobile industry, directly or indirectly, now employs one-sixth of the population, he said. That one small body part, the ventilating window of a modern car, keeps 20,500 men working through the year, he said. Shock absorbers furnish 4,500,000 man-hours of labor per year.

Advertising has an important role at the present time in increasing production, in the opinion of Colonel Chevalier who addressed a luncheon of the general session today. Purchasing power and producing power are not static, he pointed out; they can be increased by effort.

"Civilized man wants a lot of things the savage never heard of, and he wants them hard enough to submit to a discipline the savage never heard of, either. Some one has sold him on these wants, far and away beyond the bare necessities of life."

But mere factual advertising is not sufficient to get people to buy, said Colonel Chevalier. Facts are important, and with some commodities essential, but he insisted that advertising must include the "persuasive function" if it is to do its job successfully.

More and more, advertising people are coming to see the importance of understanding the person to whom they address their appeals, the consumer. From a Canadian public relations man, the convention heard an appeal for closer contacts between advertisers and plain folks.

"It is the first duty of people in our profession to know what is going on in the world," said R. W. Queen-Hughes of the Winnipeg (Canada) Electric Co. "It is not sufficient to write advertising copy that wows the experts, or plan layouts that conform to the highest standards of technical excellence or write publicity squibs that flatter the ego of top executives. We must be prepared to do our share toward preserving the democratic way of life.

"The democratic way of life presupposes the validity of ordered progress, evolutionary change by consent. Ordered progress breaks down when organized groups refuse to accept the inevitability of economic and social modifications.

"Our responsibility to management is in understanding and interpreting what the mass of people are thinking."

Youths to Train For Blimp Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Akron has been selected by the Navy as the only City in the country from which youths will be selected for lighter-than-air service.

The youths will enroll Sept. 15 at the Grosse Isle Station where they will remain for a month's "indoctrination" course and then will be sent to the Lakehurst Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., for a full course of lighter-than-air training.

Congress is considering the construction of 48 blimps for harbor defense and scouting work. At present there are six small airships operating daily out of Lakehurst up and down the coast. They patrol offshore and are making tests on sighting submarines from the air.

Applicants to join the new class from Akron must answer requirements approximately the same as those of heavier-than-air pilots. They must have at least half of their college credits, including work in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and physics. They must measure up to strict physical requirements.

Panama Canal Entrances Mined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—The United States Maritime Commission announced today that the American liner Washington will leave New York for Galway, Ireland, tomorrow to pick up Americans seeking to return home from the war zone.

The Maritime Commission also announced the liner Manhattan will be sent to Portugal to pick up American refugees from France and other parts of the continent. The Manhattan will leave New York as soon as she undergoes repairs. Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today there are an estimated 1,200 Americans who would be removed from Lisbon. He was unable to say how many Americans had gathered at Galway. But spokesmen said that Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, had cabled that there were a sufficient number to fill the Washington which can carry about 2,000 passengers.

At the same time speculation on the whereabouts of the United States Battle Fleet and the reason for its sudden departure from Hawaiian waters increased here today as word came from the Canal Zone that military authorities had ordered both entrances to the Panama Canal sown with live mines.

The State Department said the Washington's voyage would be the last attempt to rescue Americans stranded in Great Britain or Ireland. The ship will arrive in Galway about July 4.

Phoenix to South America

Acting Secretary of the Navy Lewis Compton announced this noon that the Navy is sending the new light cruiser U. S. S. Phoenix to South American waters—the third warship to be dispatched there following reports of "fifth column" activities in Uruguay.

Although some Army spokesmen dismissed the mine-laying as routine maneuvers, some observers here were inclined to see it as connected with reports that the American Fleet was en route to the Atlantic Ocean by the way of the Canal. Army authorities in the Canal Zone also said that heavy guns, formerly placed so as to guard the Canal's Pacific entrance, had been transferred to the Atlantic side.

Washington, with the exception of the White House and high-ranking authorities in the Navy Department, was still without word as to the Fleet's location more than 36 hours after the departure of the first units from Hawaii. At the same time, it became apparent from White House and Navy Department reactions to questions about the Fleet that every effort was being made to discourage speculation and to give as little prominence to the Fleet movement as possible.

A new Naval training program, whereby the Navy hopes to add 5,000 young men a year to its reserve officer lists, will begin June 28 when the recruiting at all headquarters of Naval Districts, Navy recruiting stations and Naval Reserve unit offices, President Roosevelt has announced.

"Upon completion of this training cruise of one month, which will be conducted on a competitive basis, selected candidates will be eligible for appointment by the Secretary of the Navy as Naval Reserve midshipmen," the White House said.

Requirements for Commissions

"Naval Reserve midshipmen will then be eligible to take a further course of three months' special instruction on shore, leading to qualifications for commissions as ensigns in the volunteer service for general line duties. Naval Reserve midshipmen while undergoing the three months' course of instruction will receive the same pay and allowances as midshipmen of the regular Navy.

"The embryo officers will be given intensive training in gunnery, navigation, engineering, communications and watch-standing at sea," the announcement said.

The training will be done by regular officers of the Navy and will be carried on aboard three battleships in the Atlantic, the first one-month cruise starting about July 16 on the battleship Wyoming. The various cruises will continue until about Jan. 15, 1941. The 90-day courses will be conducted in the U. S. S. Illinois in New York, although additional courses will be given if the applications are found to exceed the Illinois' capacity.

More Americans Reach Spain

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 26 (AP)—Eighty-six more Americans crossed the International Bridge from France here today. They were taken immediately to Bilbao, where it was reported yesterday a United States warship might come to take them away. The remainder of a group of 147 Americans listed for entry last night were expected in the course of the day.

Howard Bucknell, Counselor of the United States Embassy in Madrid, and Brig.-Gen. John Greely, military attaché, arrived to help in the removal of Americans. This made a total of six diplomatic and consular officials busy here, in addition to several on the French side of the border.

Tomorrow seems to be the deadline for thousands of refugees of various nationalities waiting at Hendaye for a chance to cross into Spain. An authoritative German source here said Nazi occupation of the last bit of French Atlantic Coast would be completed by that time.

Six hundred refugees of all nationalities crossed the Spanish border last night—making the total for six days about 3,500.

The United States Line's freighter McKeesport will arrive at Lisbon, Portugal, Friday to take home American refugees who fled into Spain from southern France.

[Direct communications between the United States and France have been cut off as the armistice terms providing for German control of French communications become effective. The Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who has been traveling through German-occupied France, reports the staff of the Monitor's Paris bureau to be intact. The only evacuee was the head of the bureau who was assigned to accompany the French Government to Bordeaux and Tours. He has now safely crossed the Spanish border.]

Special Notice

The following articles will appear in the Christian Science Sentinel of June 29, 1940:

The United States to Great Britain (Poem) ..... Mary Baker Eddy
Do Christian Scientists Believe in War? ..... Albert F. Gilmore
Rock (Poem) ..... Dorothea Sturdivant Fagan
Building for Eternity ..... Herman S. Rosenbaum
"Knock, and it shall be opened unto you" ..... Else L. A. Buchenberger
Persistence in Truth ..... William S. Beach
One Divine Influence ..... Caroline B. Winegert
Exhortation (Poem) ..... Robert Ellis Key
Editorial
The Christian Science Board of Directors' Message to General Activities Meeting, June 4, 1940
"Semper paratus"
Prayer and Self-Discipline

Order By Mail
Gordon Hosiery
for women
4-Thread Sheer
First Quality. Durable
Special for Limited Time
3 Pairs for $2.00
Try Lady Hilda Beauty Preparations
QUAINT GIFT STUDIO
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Howard Tropical Worsted Suits

Fresh, cool clothing will give a breezy lift to lighten the hot weather disposition. Just slide into a Howard feather-weight Tropical Worsted Suit. You'll agree it's cool . . . it's comfortable . . . it's smart! In character, in fabric quality, in tailoring, these Howard Tropical Worsteds are exactly like our year-'round suits . . . but they are lighter in weight and the fabric is porous to permit your body to emit excessive heat. Plain colors, light colors, dark colors, new neat patterns in plaids and stripes. All sizes up to 52 stout. The greatest summer suit value we have ever offered . . . coat and trousers. . . . .

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New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1635 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 10 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2821 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 254 East Fordham Rd. • Brooklyn . . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton St. 1558 Pitkin Ave. 1772 Pitkin Ave. 160 Jay St. Ridgewood . . . 55-45 Myrtle Ave. • Jamaica . . . 165-18 Jamaica Ave. Newark . . . 82 Market St. • Jersey City . . . 320 Central Ave. Philadelphia . . . 1215 Market St. 1511 Chestnut St. 5th and South St. Boston . . . 605 Washington Street 342 Washington Street Worcester . . . 104 Front St. • Providence . . . 200 Weybosset St. Syracuse . . . 325 South Salina St. • Pittsburgh . . . 233 Fifth Ave. Chicago . . . 220 South State St. 6345 South Halsted St.

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SINGLE with BATH from **$2**
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As a first step to finer holiday snapshots, stop in today for helpful advice from our photo-trained salesmen. We have the Kodak Film you'll need, too, of course—complete stocks, all types. Then, when the holiday is over, bring in your exposed film for our careful developing and printing.

• • •

FOR COLOR . . . Kodak Bantam, *f*/5.6 (illustrated) is only $14, yet it makes Kodachrome (full-color) transparencies as well as black-and-white pictures. See it, and samples of its splendid work, at our counters today.

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BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street, Hotel Statler
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut Street, 117 S. 16th Street
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N.W.

Stage Group Plans Aid For Refugee Children

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 26 (AP)—Helen Hayes, stage and screen star, said here plans were being mapped by a group of actors and actresses to bring about 6,500 children a week to the United States from England.

Chief obstacles to the plan, she told the Bergen County Unit of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies last night were immigration quotas and a lack of ships.

Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, widow of the former Senator and Honorary Chairman of the unit, said she had "learned that if the British can keep the Nazis at bay until Christmas they can win the war." She said Great Britain felt certain of support from the United States and urged the shipment to England of food, planes and munitions.

Canada's Program

OTTAWA, June 26 (CP)—Efforts are being made here and in other Canadian cities to arrange migration from the United Kingdom of children whose parents are able and willing to pay the cost of transportation to Canada.

This plan is distinct from the Government immigration policy for refugee children and will relieve the Government of the financial burden for these children.

Arrangements Made

The exit permit from England demands a direct invitation and guarantee of maintenance for each child not under the Government evacuation scheme and a private organization here is now accepting such invitations and relaying them to authorities in Britain.

Two children of Lady Anne Hunloke, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, will come to Ottawa under arrangements already made here. Tommy Sopwith, son of T. O. M. Sopwith, noted British yachtsman, also is expected to arrive in Ottawa shortly.

Meantime the Government plan moves ahead rapidly, with the Dominion and British Governments working in close co-operation with Provincial Governments and the entire Canadian social agency structure.

Miss Charlotte Whitton, Secretary of the Canadian Welfare Council, said here in an interview that Canadians offering the hospitality of their homes to refugee children must do so "with their eyes open and a full realization of the heavy responsibilities implied."

Goal of New Plan

The object of the plan is to provide refugee children with home conditions as near as possible like those they have known.

From coast to coast organization work is proceeding to find homes for the thousands of children the British Government may wish to send.

At Ottawa, Senator Cairine Wilson, Chairman of the National Committee on Refugees, which is concentrating on appeals for homes for British children, said applications were pouring in from all parts of the country.

She added the estimate that already suitable homes for 10,000 children had been surveyed was conservative.

Transportation Provided

T. A. Crerar, Minister of National Resources, said organization work is being completed so Canada will be in a position to welcome as many children as may come. Meanwhile, F. D. Blair, Immigration Director, is holding meetings with railway officials arranging for special trains with sleeping accommodation and diners to move the children to various Canadian centers as soon as they reach Canada.

Senator Wilson said she did not think many children will be more than 12 years of age though the plan calls for movement of children between five and 16 years.

At Fredericton, J. Bacon Dickson, Deputy Attorney General of New Brunswick, said that within the next two weeks the Province will be in a position to take its share of the first batch of children from Great Britain. Although the exact number of offers of home is unknown, Mr. Dickson estimated roughly that between 500 and 1,000 offers have been made.

Many Offers Made

A flood of offers is in the hands of a committee at St. John's, Newfoundland. More than 500 offers have been received by the committee, formed to consider reception of refugee children.

Nova Scotians are responding enthusiastically to the plan and officials engaged in the work said "many, many offers" have been received. Most of the offers have been for British children, but some Nova Scotians want French or Dutch children.

Italian Terms for France Center on African Areas

Armistice along lines of one with Reich retains right of denouncement if French break pledges.

ROME, June 26 (AP)—Italian occupation of a small alpine area in France already conquered by Fascist forces, use of the French port of Djibouti in East Africa and establishment of broad demilitarized zones to separate Italians and French in Europe and Africa are principal conditions imposed by the French-Italian armistice.

The terms, announced last night, call for demilitarization of the coastal territory of French Somaliland and give Italy the right to use the French section of the Djibuoti-Addis Ababa Railway, only rail outlet of Italian East Africa.

For the duration of war between Italy and the British Empire, France also must demilitarize its Mediterranean naval bases.

No mention was made of Nice and Savoy in France or French Corsica—territories Italians long have been desiring.

As in the French-German terms, the agreement stipulates that the French fleet be collected at French ports and that hostilities cease in all French possessions and mandated territories as well as in Continental France. Some units of the fleet are to be assigned to protect French colonial interests.

Assurances on Fleet

The Italians joined Germany in assurances that the fleet would not be used against Britain and added a promise that at conclusion of peace Italy "does not intend to lay claim to the French fleet."

[The Tunis station radiocast last night a communiqué of the French commander of North Africa declaring that "no foreign power" would be permitted to occupy any part of Tunisia, Algeria, or Morocco.

An informed source in Palestine declared a new French line would be formed in North Africa and through Egypt and Palestine to Syria for resistance to Germany and Italy, using as a nucleus the French Near East army trained by Gen. Maxime Weygand.]

The armistice parallels the French-German terms in many respects, including a provision that Italy may denounce it at any time if the French fail to fulfill the conditions.

As a guarantee, the armistice—effective until conclusion of a peace treaty—provides that Italy may claim all or part of the artillery and armored units which have engaged or faced Italian forces.

Some Troops Retained

All arms, ammunition, and war materials remaining in the unoccpied territory of France must be collected and placed under Italian-German control, while all French forces are to lay down arms and be demobilized except for troops necessary to maintain internal order. The size and armaments of these troops are subject to dictation of Italy and Germany.

France undertakes to prevent any warships or war material from reaching England or other foreign countries and also to keep her soldiers and citizens from joining any hostilities against Italy.

All French aircraft is to be grounded.

Italian prisoners captured by the French and Italian citizens interned by them are to be released.

Unlike Germany, Italy is not to occupy any considerable part of French territory.

The zone of military occupation extends a short distance into France from the Swiss border to the Mediterranean, including Briancon in the north, about five miles from the frontier, and Mentone, Mediterranean port a mile inside the border.

French troops must be withdrawn from a zone extending 30 miles further into France and from zones ranging from 30 to 125 miles from the Libya-Tunisia and Libya-Algeria borders in Africa.

Bases to Be Demilitarized

Within 15 days, the French fortified areas and naval bases on the Mediterranean are to be demilitarized—at Toulon, France; Bizerte, Tunisia; Oran, Algeria; and Ajaccio, Corsica.

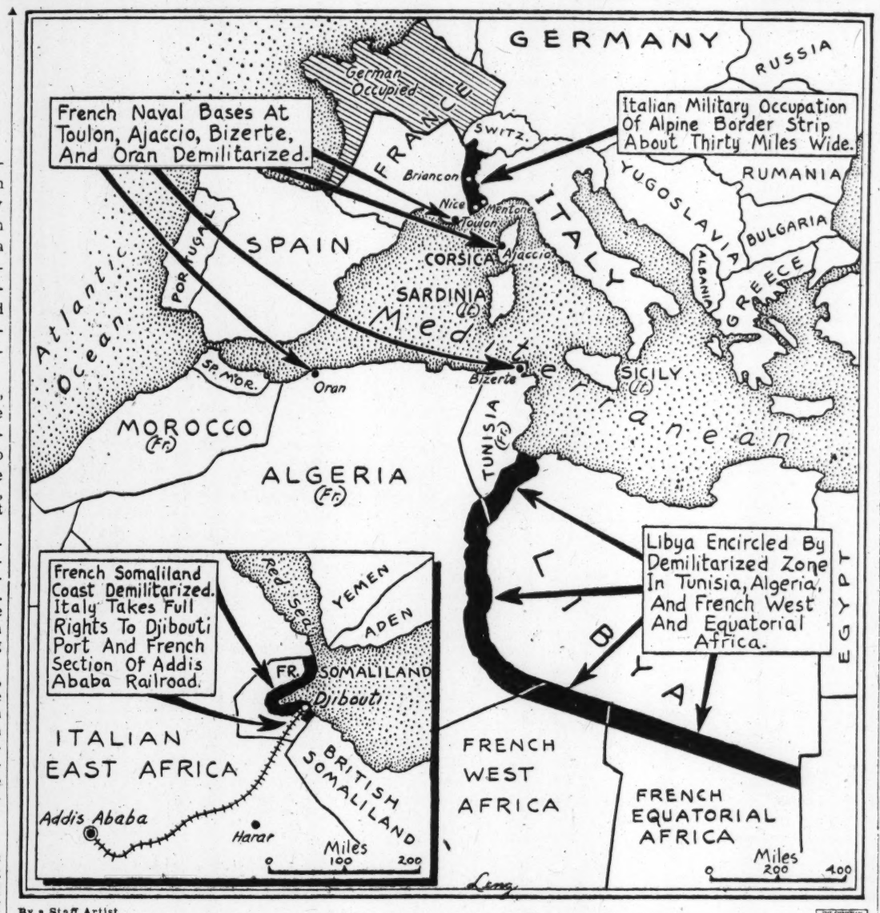
French civil and police authorities retain their functions in the demilitarized zones, but military and naval authorities to be designated by the Italian armistice commission will be stationed in these areas to supervise demilitarization.

French merchant shipping is to remain in French ports. Ships now outside France are to be recalled or sent to neutral ports. All captured Italian merchant vessels and nonperishable consignments to Italy taken from non-Italian ships are to be returned to Italy.

France will be permitted to maintain a liaison delegation at headquarters of the Armistice Commission.

All radio transmission in France is banned, with communications to colonies placed under Italian and German control.

France also concedes free transit of goods across its territory between the Italians and Germans.



By a Staff Artist

Territorial Terms Imposed on France by Italy Illustrated

Nazis Hold Coast

BERLIN, June 26 (AP)—Occupation of France's entire Atlantic Coast by the German Army proceeded swiftly today under terms of an armistice agreement which authorized sources said had eliminated the Republic as a military factor and paved the way for final reckoning with Great Britain.

When the occupation is completed, these sources said, every continental Atlantic harbor except those in Spain and Portugal will be barred to British ships. In view of Spain's "extremely friendly" attitude toward the Axis powers, German commentators declared, this means that all Europe is in effect closed to British trade.

[The German decision to occupy all of France's west coast involved taking over the present seat of the French Government at Bordeaux. The Government was given the privilege of returning to Paris. The Germans said they would guarantee necessary operating facilities there, but it was unknown whether the French would accept the offer.

Spanish border reports said the French Government was planning to move to Clermont-Ferrand in Central France.]

Terms for War Period

Authorized sources said the armistice terms imposed upon France were designed solely to meet war conditions and in no respect foreshadow the peace-time reorganization of Europe which Adolf Hitler envisages.

The purpose of the terms, which were published here June 25, was to render France incapable of giving further aid to Britain rather than to inflict permanent injury or dishonor upon the conquered Republic, these sources declared.

They pointed out that Germany went so far as to assure France that occupation of its entire Atlantic shore by Nazi troops—an important condition of the armistice—would continue only so long as necessary to conclude the war with Britain.

They further emphasized that Germany, and Italy in its parallel armistice with France, while demanding surrender of the French fleet, "solemnly" promised not to use French vessels except for mine-sweeping and harbor defense, and have no intention of demanding permanent possession of that fleet after the war.

War Against Britain

Other principal provisions of the armistice were aimed at enabling Germany to use every energy in the war against Britain, Nazis declared.

These provisions included occupation of more than half of France by German troops, demobilizing of the French Army, grounding of the French Air Force and prohibiting use of all port and airdrome facilities in occupied areas for military purposes.

[The details of the German-French armistice agreement announced in Berlin varied in no important detail from the version issued by the British Information Ministry.]

Although the German High Command is given almost absolute control over France's domestic and foreign affairs under the armistice, it was said that domestically the French administration would be preserved to a large extent.

Many Parisians who fled before the Germans entered their City June 14 were straggling back.

In a broadcast from Bordeaux, France's Premier, Marshal Petain, said the Government was preparing to undertake "the great work of reconstruction" and declared "a new order will be built up in France."

The German Government announced meanwhile it had agreed to buy an entire year's fruit and vegetable surplus from Hungary at a cost of more than $6,000,000.

Chilean Drive on 'Fifth Column' Hits Aliens in Frontier Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Agronomic Society, whose membership includes all Chilean agricultural engineers, have renewed a request to the Government that foreigners be forbidden to acquire land on frontier areas and other specific parts of the country. This is the latest move to check the "fifth column."

Addressing the Agricultural Minister, the Society stated that it was in possession of information that foreigners of a certain (Nazi) ideology had acquired extensive strips of landed estate along the Chilean littoral in remote points of navigation. This referred to Patagonia, in the far south.

Emphasis was given to the fact that one of the Cabinet Ministers, while in the Aysen region on a southern visit, "found families of occupants of the same ideology in places where it would be impossible for them to live without all receiving assistance from abroad."

"We know, also," the Society declared, "that the greater part of the territory of the provinces of Valdivia, Osorno, and Llanquihue is in the hands of foreigners or their sons and descendants who hold the same ideology, many of which adhere to dual nationality, which makes us fear the development of a situation resulting in grave consequences for the future of our country."

It was pointed out that many European and some American countries prohibit foreigners from acquiring landed estate on or near national boundaries. It suggested that Chile adopt a similar policy, even though it necessitated constitutional changes. The national charter grants equal rights to Chileans and foreigners.

The proposal, which has received extensive support, insists that the ban should be extended to nationalized Chileans and those claiming dual nationality. It was also indicated that the specified zones should include all islands.

Street and Office Fifth Column Put Under Watch in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Police vigilance has been increased not only for foreign embassies and consulates but also for clubs and newspapers. It extends to the leaders of groups at bulletin boards in plazas and streets. Special agents mix with the crowd to detect propagandists.

The Navy Department ordered precautionary measures at Bahia Blanca naval base and port area to prevent suspicious boarding of foreign steamships

Fifth column incidents and precautions are not limited to Argentina. A primary and general precaution was for South American governments to restrict radio commentaries. Many stations have been closed down on both sides of the Andes. The majority now limit broadcasts to mere recital of belligerent communiqués and recognized agency news. No comments can be interspersed.

Circulation has been discovered in Chile of a German bronze badge depicting the swastika within a rising sun over Lake Llanquihue. This lake is situated in the southern region of the country, where the German-Chilean colony is most strong.

The search of the residence of a suspected German fifth columnist in Cali, Colombia, brought to light pictures and plans of military centers in this and the neighboring country of Venezuela. According to Bogota reports, photos were found, also, of airport terrain.

Rear Admiral J. A. Rodriguez of the Chilean Navy warned his fellow countrymen that propaganda had become a weapon as efficient as the actual fighting forces. This should be appreciated in South America, he said.

Several members of the American Club in Buenos Aires discovered their library books and magazines had been adorned with a "Heil Hitler" stamp. The Governor of Entree Rios reported arrests of persons accused of railway sabotage for international political reasons.

The Paraguayan Foreign Minister sent a note of congratulation to his Argentine colleague on the occasion of the protest against the torpedoing of the steamer Uruguay. He expressed the hope that an indemnity would be obtained.

A semi-official announcement in Quito stated that Ecuador had broken off contact with the contracted Italian military mission, which would probably be replaced by one from the United States.

Overthrow of Hitler Urged Upon Workers

By the Associated Press

New York, June 26

The International Workers Front Against War, a Socialist organization, announced today that it had received, by way of Stockholm, a copy of an appeal urging German soldiers and workers to overthrow Adolf Hitler.

The pamphlet, said to have been distributed secretly behind the German lines after the invasion of France, read, in part:

"Your Führer is leading you to the most sterile of 'victories.' . . . The triumph of mere brute force has always resulted in arousing the hatred of peoples, and in firing their will to vengeance. . . . Do not forget the lessons of 1918 . . . Rid yourselves of your masters and oppressors.'"

Surprise Payment

BEATRICE, Neb. (AP)—County Treasurer Earl Mudge couldn't believe his ears when a taxpayer volunteered to pay a 40-year-old bill on a tract of land.

But he believed his eyes when the taxpayer plunked down $68.73—about evenly divided as to tax, principal and interest.

"I just forgot I owned it," the taxpayer explained.

Soviets Order Longer Week To Expedite War Production

MOSCOW, June 26 (AP)—Because of increasing war danger and the need of greater production, the Soviet Russian Government adopted today a new working week—six days of work and a day of rest—to replace its revolutionary week of five working days and a day of rest on the sixth.

Abandonment of the six-day week, which was a feature of the changes wrought by the Bolshevist revolution, was recommended by the Soviet Trade Unions and adopted by the Government.

The Soviet radio said that the number of working hours had been increased in capitalistic countries, and added that "danger for our country also is increasing," and that it was, therefore, necessary to step up the number of working days and hours to improve the nation's defense.

The increase in the number of hours will differ according to the categories of the workers. For most the hours will be increased from seven to eight.

Subordinated to War

In a message to all workers, technicians, engineers, office employees and members of the Trade Unions, the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions said:

"Throughout the capitalist world—Europe, Asia, America, Africa, and Australia—industry and transportation facilities and agriculture have been fully subordinated to the interests of war.

"The screw of capitalist exploitation has been tightened to the limit, workers work 10, 12 and more hours a day, all Sundays and holidays have been abolished. Through this universal militarization of economy the imperialist states have tremendously increased the production of all armaments.

"Thus the war danger for our country has grown, and the international situation become fraught with surprises."

The Council declared, "Our country should not be less prepared for the production of armaments and other necessary goods than the capitalist countries are."

Full Supplies for Army

"Our task," the Council stated, "is to strengthen still more the defense of our country, strengthen the Red Army and Navy and Air Force, perfect and augment their armaments, strengthen Socialist industry, supplying the Red Army with everything necessary.

"We are obliged to exert every effort for further industrial development for strengthening our states. We require more metal, coal, oil, more airplanes, tanks, guns, shells, more locomotives, cars, machine tools, and automobiles, and higher production in every branch of our national economy."

The Soviet radio estimated that production would be increased by one sixth, and the plan's operation would be the equivalent of putting 2,000,000 new workers in jobs.

[The five-day week under which Soviet Russia heretofore has been operating is not to be confused with the "five-day week" familiar in the United States. That is, the Soviet worker did not get two days off each week; he worked five days, rested one, and then worked another five days.

Each day of the month divisible by six was known as "free day," when most workers had their day off. Thus the 6th, 12th, 18th, 24th and 30th days of each calendar month were workless days for all except those whose duties required them to take some other day off.

'Must Throw Everything In,' Kingsley Wood Tells Britons

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Britons today that "no limit can be put to our war effort; we must throw everything in."

In a luncheon address the Chancellor said more than £4,000,000 had been offered in response to the Government's recent appeal for interest-free loans, and that one man signing himself "Confidence" had sent a gift of £200,000 "without any condition."

Great Britain's Food Ministry, meanwhile, has been removed from London, authoritative sources disclosed. It was explained that this was "not evacuation," but merely one step in a "dispersal" of Government departments whose location in London is not essential. The new location of the Ministry was not announced.

Britain last night added more than 350 traders in neutral countries to its "Black List," making it unlawful for Britons to deal with them.

About 130 of the new names mentioned in a Board of Trade order amplifying the "Black List" were said to have come under the ban as a result of Italy's entrance into the war.

The Board's announcement said further additions would be made soon "with the object of attacking and destroying Italian and other enemy interests throughout the world."

The "Black List" already includes nearly 1,500 "enemy firms."

French Legion

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—General Charles de Gaulle, French Army and political leader who has been made liable to court martial by the French Government, said today he was forming a French Legion in England from the nucleus of the poilus who escaped from Dunkerque—to "fight on to victory with the cream of France's maritime strength."

Pact With Poles

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—Poland and Great Britain agreed on "close collaboration in pursuing the war to a victorious end" in a meeting last night between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government-in-Exile, the British Ministry of Information announced today.

The Polish Army now is in Great Britain.

Draft in India

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, disclosed in the House of Commons today that compulsory military service soon would be ordered by ordinance in India.

Mr. Amery asked and won quick passage of a bill permitting the Governor Generals of India and Burma to conscript European British subjects and take other defense steps in case "an enemy force intervenes between us and India in the Medditerranean."

The Government of India already has power to conscript natives.

A bill empowering the Viceroy of India and the Governor of Burma to dispense with official approval of their acts from London in the event of a temporary emergency was introduced in Parliament.

The bill is expected to become law on Thursday

Production Up

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—Production of aircraft in Great Britain reached a new high record in the week ending June 22, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, announced today. No figures were given.

Egyptians Leave

ROME, June 26 (AP)—Egyptian diplomatic and consular representatives, journalists and Egyptian citizens residing in Rome left the Italian capital by special train last night.

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Look your prettiest—from breakfast to bed in this adorable ensemble! A delightful floral print on cool, crisp, slub lawn.
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The Fireman Gets a Lift

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Camel Enlisted in Air Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Even the camel has a part to play in Air Raid Precautions. This ship of the desert's use as a mount for an Auxiliary Fireman during fire-fighting practise, is part of an elaborate A. R. P. organization, with trained wardens, first-aid workers, fire fighters, wardens' stations, and shelters for 2,000 persons, which has been built up in Regents Park here.

Valuable manuscripts, original drawings and rare books, previously housed in the Zoological Gardens, are now at Woburn, residence of the Duke of Bedford who is a past President of the Zoological Society.

Some of the Zoo's animals, like other London residents, have been evacuated to the country, and are spending the war period at Whipsnade, the country zoo not many miles outside London.

To meet the difficulties of maintaining the animals during the war, some of the Fellows of the Zoological Society have started an adoption scheme whereby they make themselves responsible for one or more animals. Members of the public have become interested and some 180 animals have been "adopted," a saving of about £1,700 annually on the Zoo's food bill.

China Declared Prospering Despite Setbacks From War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—Japan's renewed intensity in the blockade against China gives new point to the question as to how long China and Japan can hold out.

At the beginning of the conflict in the summer of 1937, experts conclusively proved that each must collapse if such a strain were continued for a year—or at most for two years. It depended on sympathy and viewpoint as to which was supposed to throw up the sponge first.

Today, after nearly three years of warfare, Japan is showing obvious stresses and cracks under the long test, yet she goes on, while free China consists of a vast, remote but rich hinterland disclosing unexpected possibilities. Cultured and wealthy Chinese patriots from the coastal regions and the treaty ports and pre-war Nanking find existence here primitive but conditions are not deteriorating; they are clearly enough improving in most respects, and further progress is expected as part of a continued, presumably intensified, "war of resistance" against which no dissenting voice is heard either in private or in public.

Government finances have not broken down. That much is evident enough to the layman. The national currency has been drifting toward ever-lower levels, it is true, and some quirk of currency control economics makes the Chungking exchange 17-1 or more against the U. S. dollar when it is around 14-1 in Shanghai. (Flying out to Hong Kong, you are likely to be searched just before take-off to see if you have more than $500 in Chinese currency.) Prices are extremely high and going higher. But none of that spells currency collapse or any breakdown of Government finances.

Agriculture and Industry

"Our plan is for long-term resistance," declares Hsu Kan, Vice-Minister of Finance. "China is an agricultural nation, a fact which is now shown to be a blessing in disguise. We have enough food, clothing and daily necessities and we have an increasing productivity. All this represents financial strength in terms of commodities and products. Next, we have space. From the Chekiang-Kiangsu coastal Provinces, all the countryside is in our hands. We also have a tremendous manpower and financial strength." He then recommends a policy of financing the war not in the familiar terms of bookkeeping, but along the following lines:

1. Increase of production; the budget for agricultural credit operations for this fiscal year being greatly increased because the Government extends loans and credits for farmers to go into animal husbandry.

2. Development of natural resources, especially minerals, free China having more of these than have the Japanese-occupied areas.

3. Building up light industries.

"We have laid out," he notes, "a network of banks to give basis of financial activity in our far West. Our entire system is being built up on a basis, not of how much immediate revenue can be got, but the enlargement of the whole productive machine. We want to prevent inflation, so we are careful about spending. Our policy is to put Government finance on a commercial basis. The money we spend on agricultural projects will come back manifold."

Efforts are being made to promote progress according to local needs, and an Economic Committee functions in each war area. The Chinese are trying to combat Japanese efforts at monopoly in the semi-occupied areas, and according to Government spokesmen, guerrillas are doing good work by trying to get commodities sought from the farmers by the Japanese. In Szechwan Province alone, the four big Government banks are said to be prepared to spend $100,000,000 Chinese currency for agricultural credits.

Source of Revenue Shifted

The budget has gone up steadily, and today it is about three times as great as 1934; but Government officials say it is not much bigger than in 1937, the year the war broke out, and that 1937 should be regarded as the base. It has been reported that military expenses make up three-quarters of the budget, but this is denied by the Finance Ministry, although it is admitted that the percentage in wartime must be abnormally large.

Dr. H. H. Kung, the Finance Minister, pointed out to the writer that Japan's debts and current outlay are far greater than free China's, while the Chinese budget is "insignificant" as compared with those of such a country as Britain. He likewise insisted that the currency is fundamentally sound, with a relatively small per capita issue, and that the country is largely self-sustaining.

As to income, the Customs revenue has largely vanished and the salt revenue has been intercepted and the Consolidated taxes reduced; but these losses have been largely compensated (it is declared) by new sources, such as income and excess profit taxes. It seems that there can ardly be much comparison, yet roughly about 40 per cent of the budget is covered by current revenue of one sort and another, and 60 per cent is handled by internal loans and various sorts of credits. Outside buying has been reduced, but many necessities are obtained through foreign loans and credits, together with some barter.

British Take Over French War Orders

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—The British Government has assumed all French contracts for war supplies placed in this country, Arthur B. Purvis, Director General of the British Purchasing Commission, announced yesterday.

The commitments were taken over as of June 17, the day France decided to sue for peace.

The British Government has assumed all liabilities of the French Government in connection with such contracts. American suppliers are being informed to this effect forthwith, said Mr. Purvis.

Before France capitulated to Germany the Allies had ordered more than $1,000,000,000 of war supplies in the United States, the major item being airplanes. Reports from steel mill centers within the last day or two said Britain was taking over French purchases of steel.

Japanese Converging On French Indo-China

By the Associated Press

Japanese troops and warships converged on French Indo-China today as the newspaper Asahi in Tokyo foreshadowed a "Monroe Doctrine for East Asia" to assure Japan's hegemony.

Mystery still covered movements of the main United States Fleet, ordered away from Hawaii on an undisclosed mission.

Even Germany and Italy, presumably engaged in making deals with Japan over distribution of colonial war booty, are excluded from East Asia under the proposed Japanese doctrine, long implicit in Tokyo's evolving policy.

Tightening tension around French and British possessions in the Orient caused British military in the Crown Colony of Hong Kong to dynamite bridges connecting with the mainland of Japanese-occupied Chinese areas.

Japanese bombers, in addition to striking at Chinese supplies through Indo-China, again attacked widely in Szechwan Province.

Japan's 'Doctrine'

TOKYO, June 26 (AP)—The newspaper Asahi said today that Japan soon would proclaim an "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine" to prevent the Far Eastern possessions of European Nations from falling to Germany or Italy as spoils of war.

Japan, said Asahi, will issue a sweeping pronouncement warning all powers against interference of any kind in all territories of East Asia, the dictum applying to Germany and Italy as well as to Great Britain and neutral Nations.

The declaration would oppose the transfer of territories and any change in their present status, either through cession or by force. Japan, said Asahi, now is prepared to establish a guarantee of the autonomy of East Asia.

The present Government is not included to link Japan's course either with the Rome-Berlin Axis, with Britain or with the United States. The Cabinet simply is aiming to establish Japan definitely as the dominant factor in East Asia, consolidating its political and economic position, semi-official sources said.

A powerful group which last year advocated Japan's participation in the Italian-German military alliance now is renewing this campaign on the basis of Germany's victories in the European war. These elements are clamoring for Japan's outright alignment with the Axis powers, a step considered impossible as long as Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita are in office.

Should advocates of co-operation with Italy and Germany succeed in ousting Premier Yonai, it was believed certain that the new Government would openly align itself with the Axis powers and possibly with Russia as a silent partner.

In any case, it was pointed out, the proposed "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine" is designed to establish Japan's sphere of influence and priority in advance of changes in colonial ownership which are believed imminent.

Meanwhile Japan fastened a watchful military and naval grip today on France's rich holding in the Orient—Indo-China.

A cryptic announcement disclosed that crack Japanese troops, nine days ago, acted "by force" to cut the supply route from Indo-China to the central Chinese Government at Chungking.

It was not disclosed whether these troops actually entered Indo-China territory, which lies alongside Japanese-occupied territory in Kwangsi Province of South China.

An undisclosed number of Japanese warships have gone to the Indo-China port of Haiphong to "observe the movements" of vessels which might slip out with contraband for Japan's Chinese enemy, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Today, moreover, Maj. Gen. Issaku Nishihara, Chairman of an "Inspectorate" for Indio-China, flies with his staff to the French colony, charged with seeing that no Indo-China munitions get to Chungking.

The French have agreed to this.

Bridges Dynamited

HONG KONG, June 26 (AP)—Bridges spanning the Shumchun River, forming a part of the Chinese frontier of this British Crown Colony, were dynamited today by the British military in an action described as "purely precautionary and defensive."

The British measures were taken shortly after the Japanese Army in South China announced that Japanese forces had reached Lungchow, Kwangsi province town near the French Indo-China border.

At the same time Chinese reports said that between 70 and 80 per cent of the Chinese population had moved out of the French-leased territory of Kwangchowwan in expectation of a Japanese attempt to seize that area.

Kwangchowwan, about 275 miles southwest of here, has an area of about 325 square miles and a population of 220,000. It has been leased from China by the French since 1898 and administered by the Governor-General of French Indo-China.

A sign of the restive times in the Orient is the establishment here of a Women's Auxiliary Transport Service called a "serious military unit."

Members must wear uniform, are subject to military discipline and must agree not to leave the British Crown Colony.

"The girls must be prepared to consider themselves soldiers," said a British Army official. "The unit was formed to answer a definite requirement in the Colony's defense."

Bomb Chungking

CHUNGKING, China, June 26 (AP)—Five waves of Japanese bombers visited Szechwan province yesterday, and 63 planes bombed this provisional Chinese capital for the fifteenth time since this spring.

Western areas were riddled with bombs, but because of the sparse population in those quarters there was little damage and few casualties.

Armistice Scoop By British Envoy

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Sir Ronald Campbell, British Ambassador to France, was credited in a British radiocast heard here yesterday with having given the world a "scoop" by obtaining the terms of the French-German armistice in advance of their publication.

This "scoop" and publication of the terms by the British Sunday, it was stated, resulted in a softening of the terms of the Italian armistice.

The speaker was Vernon Bartlett, Member of Parliament and well known political writer. Sir Ronald, he said, "had all the difficulties in the world to get the German terms for the armistice and the French counter proposals, which weren't very much better."

The British published the terms even though the Germans did not want them known until after the Italian armistice, Mr. Bartlett said, adding:

"Thanks, I believe, to Sir Ronald's scoop, the Italian terms, although very harsh, are less harsh than they would otherwise have been, especially as far as the French colonies are concerned."

Cuban Reds Destroy Symbol of 'Uncle Sam'

HAVANA, Cuba, June 26 (AP)—Communist demonstrators yesterday destroyed a 10-foot figure of "Uncle Sam" embracing "Liborio," symbol of the Cuban common man.

The figures, erected in front of Central Park as part of an advertising campaign for the Fourth of July celebration, depicted "Uncle Sam," rifle in hand, with his arm around "Liborio," who also held a rifle.

Japanese Offer Rail Lines If Puppet Will Pay Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—A financial puzzle of considerable magnitude is reported to prevail in the Ministry of Railways of Wang Ching-wei's new puppet government as the result of information obtained by Minister Fu Shih-yueh from the Japanese authorities.

It appears that the Japanese military has expressed itself as most happy to turn over the Nanking-Shanghai and the Shanghai-Hangchow lines to the new Ministry, on the small condition that a bill for repairs and replacements be met.

And this bill is said to total considerably more than the original value of both lines.

The railways were subjected to an intensive dose of "scorched earth" treatment by the retreating Chinese nearly three years ago, with the result that rolling stock had to be furnished by the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway. New rails had to be furnished, bridges reconstructed, roadbed repaired, and there is a tremendous bill of particulars to cover such items as back salaries for Chinese armed police and pensions for survivors of defenders who fell in action.

Evidently two new railways could be constructed for less money than is represented in these overdue accounts which, moreover, take no heed of the complaints of British bondholders who felt that they virtually owned the old lines. These bondholders have not been able to get permission for an expert inspection of the "reconstructed" railways, although some months ago they were told they might have a look at the North Station in Shanghai.

As matters stand, the only thing over which Minister Fu has undisputed control is a three-mile narrow-guage light railway running from the Yangtze water front to the downtown area of Nanking. So far as is known, nobody has been putting in a bill against this line as yet.

'Flying Horse'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — "The Flying Horse" is the name of a special express train just put into service between Nanking and Shanghai by the Japanese-sponsored company now conducting this line. It will run the 185-mile distance in something short of American streamlined schedule, taking an overall time of 5 hours and 10 minutes, but this is 20 minutes under any previous schedule. Trains will leave Nanking at noon and reach Shanghai at 5:10 p. m., the upbound trains leaving at 11:30 a. m. and getting in at 4:40.

A general rearrangement of train schedules on the line connecting Wang Ching-wei's capital with Shanghai is in order, due to rapid development of both freight and passenger traffic. Japan's continued failure to reopen the lower Yangtze to commercial ship traffic has naturally thrown a special burden on the rail line.

Several airplanes fly daily between Nanking and Shanghai in an hour or less, but to ride upon them requires a special military pass. Foreigners require passes to ride by train. An airplane pass can be used for train travel, but a train pass is not good for plane. The word "pass" is not to be construed in the sense of a ticket—all that the pass means is that the ticket sellers can issue passage against payment in military yen.

Pétain Envisions a 'New France'

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—Marshal Henri Pétain, Premier of subjugated France, told his people in a radiocast last night that under the terms of the armistice "our planes and our fleet are coming under the control of Germany and Italy."

Marshal Pétain, in the radiocast heard here, said the German advance had shown the Germans to be far better prepared and "overwhelmingly superior" in every department.

He said that in the second battle of the Aisne-Somme, 60 French divisions, without fortifications, faced a "terrible" force of 150 German divisions with motorized units.

This would be about 900,000 men pitted against 2,250,000.

Marshal Pétain added, "the enemy crossed the Loire, and then the remainde. of France was defenseless."

"The Government decided to remain in France although there were considerations of a withdrawal overseas and continuing the war from there," Marshal Pétain said. "Then the Government asked for an armistice with honorable and reasonable conditions. Now the armistice is concluded. Hostilities have ceased . . ."

He added that the Government was facing "a great work of reconstruction," and that "a new order will be built up now in France."

London Raises Penny Bus Fares

By the Associated Press

London, June 26

London's penny bus fares (about 2 cents) will be raised to a penny and a half (about 3 cents) after July 3, the government announced today. Mounting costs due to war conditions were cited in explanation.

Cleaner Chimneys

Residents of colonial New York who refused to clear or repair their chimneys were fined three shillings a chimney.

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Balkans Watched by Axis and Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 26—Balkan moves by both the Axis powers and the Soviets during the past few days indicate that the collapse of France may well be followed in the near future by a new struggle between these powers for control of the Balkans.

Numerous conversations which German, Italian, and Russian Ministers to the various Balkan states have had with the Governments to which they are accredited tend to show that various schemes are afoot for clinching domination of Southeast Europe, now that French influence has been eliminated and British influence has been considerably reduced through Germany's swift conquest of France.

Whatever the future may hold, momentarily there is a strong feeling here that Russia has won the first move and that it is determined to do all possible—though probably short of war—to prevent both Germany and Italy becoming all powerful in the Balkans.

Announcement that Russia and Yugoslavia have resumed diplomatic relations after a lapse of 21 years is seen as a definite warning to Italy to refrain from action against Yugoslavia.

Demands Upon Yugoslavia

During the last week end Italy was reported to be making through its Minister here specific demands for changes in the personnel of the Yugoslav Government, and many persons think that Premier Mussolini might desire to use Italian troops who are not wanted in any action against France to advance Italian ambitions in Southeast Europe. As a first step the occupation of Dalmatia and certain Adriatic isles is generally mentioned.

Both Hungary and Bulgaria seem to have expected that a French defeat would lead to early recognition by the Axis powers of their demands for territorial concessions from Rumania. But the Reich is understood to have informed Hungary that Germany is not interested in such "petty chauvinist" squabbles.

The German Minister in Sofia has also expressed to the Bulgarian Government his "bewilderment" at Bulgaria's recent violent revisionist campaign in which were mingled requests for German aid. Both these facts appear to indicate that momentarily Russia's star is in the ascendant throughout the Balkans and that the Axis powers are unable or undesirous of counteracting it.

Russian Ties With Turkey

Russian ties with Turkey may also be strengthened through application of a belated Turko-Russia nonaggression pact to the present Middle East situation, particularly in assurance of Russian aid if new objectives of the Axis include the capture of Iraqi oil, and that Russia would raise no objection should Turkey occupy Syria.

As a step toward further anti-Axis collaboration Rusisa's plans, it is affirmed, include formation of a Dardanelles Naval Board comprising all Black Sea states for control of the Bosporus.

Turkey's attitude continues to be governed by that of the Soviets which in their turn are carefully watching any Italian thrusts into Southeast Europe.

In Ankara the first Turko-Iraqi conversations for discussion of questions of mutual interest arising out of agreements with Britain begin today. The Iraqi Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice have already arrived for this purpose.

Today more than ever it is felt throughout the Balkans that the key to the situation lies in the relations of the Soviets to the Axis, and that these are largely dependent upon Italy's ambitions, not only in Southeast Europe, but in the Levant also.

Frontier Guard

STOCKHOLM, June 26 (AP)—The Soviet Red Army has taken over from Lithuanian forces the guarding of the frontier with Germany, the Kaunas correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen reported.

The same newspaper in a dispatch from Tallinn, Estonia, said the chief of the Estonian armed police and chief of the political police had been arrested when caught burning papers from their records.

Earlier Moscow dispatches from Riga said that the establishment of Soviet Russian troops in Latvia was continuing in an organized fashion and claimed that cheering thousands welcomed them in all the Baltic States.

'People's Army'

STOCKHOLM, June 26 (AP)—Nationalization of industry, the cutting up of large estates and establishment of a "People's Army" trained to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the Red Army were among demands of the newly-legalized Communist Party in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The countries now are occupied by Soviet troops.

The demands, dispatches to the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet assert, were presented to the governments of the three Baltic countries after a series of workers' demonstrations voicing enthusiasm for Moscow.

Lithuania ordered removal from circulation of all references to former President Antanas Smetona, including stamps bearing his portrait. Former Prime Minister Antanas Merkys, who had returned to his old post of Mayor of Kaunas after the recent Soviet occupation, has been discharged from that position also, the Aftonbladet said.

Ten thousand workers in a demonstration in Kaunas Sunday adopted a resolution demanding that Lithuania become a Soviet republic. Similar celebrations were held in Estonia.

Lithuanians sent greetings to Joseph Stalin and the Red Army "with thanks for Soviet assistance against aggressors."

League Asks Pledge To Protect Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—A plea to President Roosevelt that he issue a public proclamation pledging himself to preservation of labor standards and social services in this period of emergency was contained in a letter sent to him by the board of directors of the National Consumers League today.

Signed by Josephine Roche, President of the League, and members of the Board, the League calls upon the President to maintain wages, hours, and physical working conditions at their present level.

The Board also urged the President to assure the Nation that labor laws will be enforced fully and that adequate appropriations for governmental labor agencies will be continued.

Architects Study Aid To Defense Program

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—A survey of the Nation's construction resources was inaugurated yesterday to determine how every architect and construction engineer in the country might effectively aid the national defense program.

The American Institute of Architects announced a survey of 14,000 architectural firms to catalogue personnel, equipment, facilities and type of work. The Institute said it was co-operating in a similar survey of the engineering profession.

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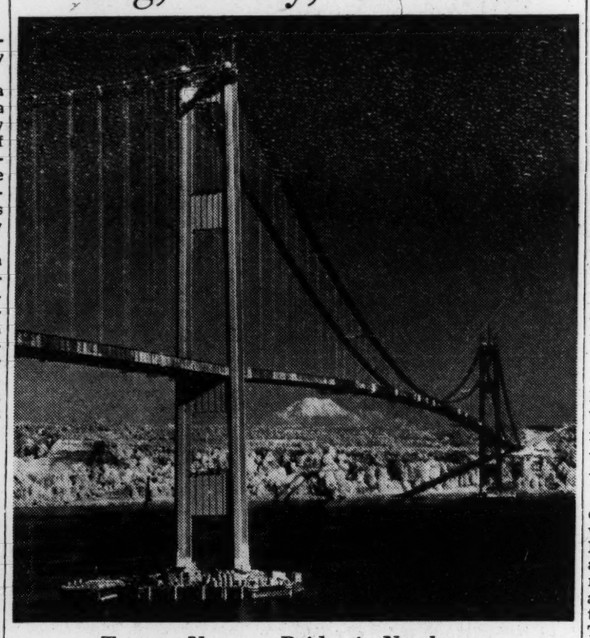

Tacoma Narrows Bridge in Northwest

The towers rise 425 feet above the piers. Tacoma lies just over the hill in the background, with Mt. Rainier in distance.

Northwest Span and Army Base Open New Pages of Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — A slender thread of a bridge suspended by massive twisted cables from tall towers now carries traffic across Puget Sound. Until the Tacoma Narrows Bridge was built, no one had ever crossed the Sound except by ferry, sternwheel steamer, yacht, or Indian canoe. But here, where the Sound rushes through "the narrows," a bridge now connects the mainland with the Olympic Peninsula. July 1, the opening date, marks an epoch in Pacific Northwest history.

Dedication of the Narrows Bridge and that of the Lake Washington Floating Bridge, together with the opening of McChord Field, United States Army Base, south of this City, are being celebrated in a series of events beginning June 30 and continuing over July 4. Visiting Governors and Generals, and brass bands, and with "one of the biggest parades ever seen in the country" are on the program for visiting thousands.

Water Sports Dominate

In both Seattle and Tacoma the bridge openings are accompanied by water carnivals indicating the growth of water sports, especially of boating, on Puget Sound. Boat races, an impressive parade of yachts, and commercial water craft and the participation of Indians in their canoes are featured.

Construction of the Narrows Bridge brings not only the State of Washington but all centers of population closer to the last outpost of the United States, the Olympic Peninsula. Tourists may now drive directly from Rainier National Park to the Olympic National Park with Tacoma as a focal point between.

An Engineering Achievement

Like the Lake Washington Bridge the Narrows Bridge is an unusual engineering accomplishment. How to establish piers to support a bridge in the deep mile-wide channel of turbulent tidal water was the problem. This was done by sinking the piers from above through the use of floating caissons. These cellular caissons were floated into place, filled with concrete, gradually lowered into position and built up from the top until they formed the strong piers that support the completed structure.

The Bridge is a "narrows" bridge in more than one sense. It is distinctive in the ratio between its length and width and height, giving the appearance of being extremely "long and slim."

Britain Carries Offensive To Germans on Continent

Continued from Page 1

at the railway stations in Emmerich, Western Germany.

Germany admitted the raids but minimized the damage. Two of three British Bristol Blenheim planes which attempted to raid Stavanger airport at Sola were reported shot down by German chasers.

British raiders dropped 371 bombs on German soil on the night of June 20, killing 16 persons and wounding 41, DNB, official German news agency, announced.

The Southern Front: The Italian High Command announced that British bombing planes had attempted to raid the important Italian port of Naples, but had been driven off by antiaircraft fire and fighter aircraft.

The British also raided Asmara and Diredawa in East Africa "without success" and lost two planes, the High Command declared. Elsewhere quiet was reported.

Fifty Italian warplanes have been destroyed by British raiders in 10 days of African fighting, a British statement said.

An air raid alarm was sounded in Cairo, Egypt. It lasted for 45 minutes but no airplanes were sighted.

Clearing Battlefields: All along the highways from Paris to Tours, long lines of German Army convoys moved rapidly in formation.

Evidences of the hasty retreat of French troops were being removed. In many villages, German soldiers were sweeping the streets and piling abandoned French helmets, rifles, and other equipment in heaps along the sidewalks.

Twenty trains of French war material stood motionless on railroad tracks leading into the communication center at Orleans. The freight included tanks, airplane motors, planes, artillery caissons, a few guns, and large stocks of clothing.

Abandoned armored cars, piles of boxed ammunition, machine guns and rifles lined the highways.

A majority of the bridges along the Loire River still are standing, but along the Cher River they were mostly blown up. Of the three bridges over the Loire at Orleans, one was destroyed.

At sea: Berlin claims that a German submarine southwest of Ireland torpedoed the armed British steamer Saranac, 12,000 registered tons, and two other armed enemy merchant ships. Germany reports that on June 24 a bomb raid was undertaken against an enemy transport of 7,000 tons off Bayonne, resulting in big fires and an explosion.

American Staff In France Using Bedaux Chateau

MONT, France, June 26 (By Airplane Courier to Berlin) (AP)—Temporary offices of the American Embassy in France have been set up here in the Chateau de Cande, owned by Charles E. Bedaux.

The staff consists of three men—The First Secretary, Hugh S. Fullerton, the Third Secretary, Ernest Mayer, and the Trade Commissioner, Leigh Hunt.

The chateau is not far from Tours, which the French Government selected as its first temporary capital after departing from Paris.

It was in this building that the former King Edward VIII of England and American-born Wallis Warfield Simpson were married June 3, 1937. The owner is an American efficiency expert who was the Duke of Windsor's close friend in his exile. The Asistant Military Attaché, Robert Schow, and an Air Attaché, Jack Sterling, accompanied the French Government staff to Bordeaux when it left Tours for that city 10 days ago.

In Chateau de Cande, the American diplomats said, they had been troubled very little by the fighting around them.

[Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, reported recently that the United States Ambassador, William C. Bullitt, had gone to Bordeaux with the French Government, but there has been no direct news from France concerning his whereabouts.]

Boy Scout Hero Wins Scholarship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Eagle Scout Robert C. Stotler, Colfax, Wash., who rescued a six-year-old boy from drowning nearly two years ago, was today declared the recipient of the 1940 Veterans of Foreign Wars Scholarship.

The award was announced by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The scholarship is for $300 and carries with it a gold medal.

The award has been made annually since 1930 by the Veterans of Foreign Wars to Eagle Scouts (highest rank in the movement) who have previously received an award for life saving from the Scouts' National Court of Honor.

Scout Stotler, then 16 years of age, rescued Norman Day from drowning in the South Palouse River on Aug. 15, 1938. For his rescue the Boy Scouts of America last year awarded Scout Stotler its Certificate for Heroism.

'Nazi' France: Disorganized, A Nation Fell

Continued from Page 1

only evidence of the passage of war.

The least damaged area was the vital line of the Meuse—the line which covered France's northern frontier and also the communications of the Anglo-French armies. Along that line most of the bridges were down, but in village after village both banks of the stream show no evidence of serious resistance.

Little Damage at Givet

Givet itself, which figured so prominently in the war bulletins, was physically undamaged except from looting by the successive waves of refugees and soldiers which poured through.

Along the heights north and east of the Meuse hidden in the woods were hastily abandoned French positions, looking always as though the defenders had just realized the approaching danger and had only begun shooting when they were ordered to retreat. There were large quantities of unused ammunition but very few empty cartridge cases; almost no shell holes; almost no explosion damage.

The strangest aspect of this strange war were the highways themselves. From the Belgian border to Paris I saw only one spot where the road itself was damaged by an explosive. The bridges are mostly temporary reconstructions, but it is obvious that the French neither blew up the roads behind their retreat or attempted seriously to interfere with German pursuit along the roads. The actual road surface looks as normal as last summer before the war started.

Craters Along the Roads

In neat rows along the road, usually about 20 yards away, were frequently four or five craters where "Stuka" dive bombers dropped bombs to harass reinforcing or retreating columns, but I saw no evidence of the pilots damaging the roads so valuable to the German advance.

Where towns were destroyed it was usually destruction by bombs, almost never that of low trajectory shellfire which would bear evidence to close fighting and strong resistance.

The strangest thing on the whole trip was the restriction of the extent of damage even when approaching Montmedy, and following the line where the Germans in the final stages of the campaign flanked the Maginot Line in the rear.

Villages along the Meuse and such bridge points as Dun and Stenay were heavily damaged, but through the countryside a few shallow, unfinished breastworks and occasional felled trees alone showed the futile effort to organize a new defense line. There was an abandond French 75 manufactured in 1918 with obsolete wooden wheels. Again shallow bomb craters parallel the road. There were a few damaged tanks.

Fields of Grain Ready

But pasture fences followed their normal paths and fields of grain stood ready for the reaper. Much activity was already returning to normal. Particularly in Belgium where the first German advance was made, peasants are already working in the fields.

At Dinant, a Belgian who fought until his King surrendered stood fishing off a dam. He was satisfied that he had done the right thing in fighting to defend his country, but that is over now. He said perhaps it might have been better for him as an independent Belgian but he was ready now to try living within a German federated Europe. Anything was better, he said, than more war.

In France there is a different picture. All Northern France is empty. It is a country of animals overtaken, horses, dogs, goats, and rabbits wandering through empty houses, and cows moaning resentment at the absence of milkers.

One village bootmaker achieved the dream of a lifetime—to be lord of the manor in distributing hospitality with a bountiful hand. He had collected all the food and drink left in the community and distributed it, scorning money from our mixed party of 60 battlefield tourists with the air of the grand seigneur of his dreams for he alone remained.

Belgians in Need

BERLIN, June 26 (AP)—A serious food shortage in Belgium, particularly in the rural regions, is reported by observers in Brussels watching the little kingdom try to adjust itself to German occupation.

The German Red Cross, financed domestically and from abroad, was reported attempting to forestall a critical situation and German relief was said to be reaching Belgium in increasing quantities.

The Red Cross in the country districts is distributing bread, biscuits, condensed milk and canned foods. Sugar, butter, eggs, and cured meat generally are scarce. Clothing is less urgently needed.

The food problem is bound up with the refugee question. Thousands of Belgian residents left their homes before the swift German thrust and great quantities of food were reported destroyed to prevent the supplies from falling into German hands.

The Germans, moreover, appropriated food stored in unoccupied houses on the ground that the owners had departed for an extensive stay in France and such food should be preserved.

Consequently, when thousands of fugitives went home, they found their stocks of foodstuffs largely vanished—and shopkeepers explained helplessly that the usual supplies from overseas had been cut off abruptly.

Foreign-Born Chicagoans Win Citizenship Diplomas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Almost 1,000 men and women born beyond the seas received their diplomas here recently at citizenship graduation exercises. The white certificates tied in red, white, and blue ribbons testified that Ivan Gabriowitz, Sam Cascio, Gretchen Hoskins, and their comrades had not only mastered the English langauge sufficiently to read and write, but also that they knew something about the American form of government, its system of checks and balances, and its democratic process.

More significant than this, however, in the light of the present world conflict, is the fact that these thousand graduates represent in Chicago alone an ever swelling number of foreign-born seeking American citizenship. In Chicago this past year the number of men and women studying in citizenship classes increased to 13,000, according to Miss Frances K. Wetmore, supervisor of Adult Education for the Chicago Board of Education. The graduates themselves came from 59 different nations.

As in other cities, a great influx of refugees from Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other countries have filtered into the classes, Miss Wetmore said. In Chicago, students this year were of quite a different type from the usual foreign-born who during the last decade have sought American citizenship, it was pointed out. For the most part, the refugees are highly educated persons who have been either important in the industries or professions in their former countries. Many of them have university degrees.

American History Needed

Though their knowledge of European history may be very profound, they knew little about events dear to American-born—like the Battle of Bunker Hill, Patrick Henry's famous declaration, "Give me liberty or give me death," the struggle to ratify the Constitution, and the war which was fought to unite the States.

Most of these immigrants are living in families of relatives in Chicago or of friends of relatives, it is found. In their own opinion the things they are seeking in these classes is a grasp of idiomatic English as it is spoken in the United States, an elimination of foreign accent, and a knowledge of the workings of the American government as preparation for citizenship.

Though a total of 59 different nationalities were represented in the list of graduates, the predominating nationality was Polish. About eight or nine years ago the Russians predominated, according to Miss Wetmore. But now the Poles constitute the largest number, with a close second of Czechoslavakians or Italians.

All ages, types and degrees of education are represented in these classes now held in 260 centers—in public schools, libraries, settlement houses, factories and office buildings.

Other trends have shown up clearly recently in these classes, which were organized back in 1918 when Americans decided that too many people were earning their living in this country without becoming American citizens.

Training More Rigorous

Most outstanding is the more thorough training which the foreign-born receives today as compared with a decade ago. They are required to answer much more difficult questions in their school examinations. A longer, thorough training over a period of years is advocated as against any attempt to coach or use short-cuts to citizenship, Miss Wetmore declared.

Coming back to school even after citizenship has been attained at the Naturalization Bureau is proof that a desire to learn and to improve is being instilled in these new citizens. Many men and women after they learn the fundamentals of the American government become intensely interested in American history, in English and American literature, in improving their own letter writing.

"We hope to hold the interest of these new American citizens for a long time," said Miss Wetmore, "and thereby increase the literacy in this country." Some of the foreign-born who could scarcely read or write when they entered the classes decided after getting their citizenship to continue until they were able to pass the examination for an eighth grade diploma.

Savoy Chapel Silver Is Included In British Exhibit at World Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Among examples of British silverware to be exhibited at the British Government Pavilion in the New York World's Fair this summer is the Savoy Chapel Plate presented by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, and other members of the royal family to the Royal Victorian Order which was recently assigned the use of Savoy Chapel.

This silver exhibit being sent to America, is one of the measures taken to promote British export business to help pay for the war. It has been arranged by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, with the co-operation of the Department of Overseas Trade here.

The new altar plate is the design of R. M. Y. Gleadowe and is considered to be one of the finest examples of church plate produced in Britain for many years. It has not been on view to Britishers since its presentation to the Savoy Chapel and its first public exhibition in America is taken as a gesture recalling Their Majesties' visit there a year ago.

The collection of silverware is expected to be the outstanding exhibit in the British Pavilion at New York this year. Last year's collection of Presentation Plate, with the gold "Cup of Majesty," was a center of attraction. This is to be shown again with the Savoy Chapel Plate, and the collection further amplified by examples of domestic silverware by some of the best British designers and craftsmen.

In addition to the World's Fair exhibit, the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths is sending a special envoy to America with a traveling exhibition of domestic silverware in use in the homes in Britain.

$2,659,808 in Notes Auctioned for $1,530

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 26 (AP)—Notes valued at $2,659,808 on the books of the Atlantic City National Bank were sold at auction yesterday for $1,530.

Signed by hundreds of persons during boom days, they were the last assets of the closed bank to be liquidated.

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Hoover Places Views on Foreign and Domestic Policy Before Convention

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP)—Herbert Hoover told the Republican Convention last night that America must "keep out" of war unless this hemisphere is attacked and that the New Deal must be ousted because its domestic policies are taking the Nation down the road to dictatorship.

Declaring that "there is no such thing as isolation from wars which envelop two thirds of all the people in the world," the man whom President Roosevelt displaced in the White House asserted nonetheless that "the most vital realism in all our relations requires that we keep out of these wars unless the Western Hemisphere is attacked."

But on the domestic front, Mr. Hoover declared, "We have to fight." Citing "warnings" which he said could be found in "the fate of democracy of Europe," he asserted that totalitarian government arose there after the structure of liberty was weakened by "starry-eyed men who believed they could plan and force the economic life of the people."

And in America, he said, "we have been following the road that led to disaster in Europe."

The importance which Mr. Hoover placed upon the foreign policy section of his speech was stressed by the fact that it was the last section he finished. In it he apparently undertook to set forth an answer to one of the most thorny problems which has faced the Convention—what formal attitude to take toward war.

Former President's Views

Following is the text, in part, of Mr. Hoover's address:

We are here faced with the task of saving America for free men. The whole world is in confusion. Two thirds of the world is at war. Twenty nations have become the stamping ground of militant despotism. Almost everywhere in the Old World the light of liberty for which men have struggled and died has gone into a long night. Men and nations have lost their moral and spiritual moorings. Even in America our system of liberty has been weakened. We are divided in mind and fearful. And confusion in liberal nations is made worse by the spread of incompetence in government.

The world has survived confusion before. And men have grown in soul and safety. But how? Because some organizations of men have stood solid. They stood not because they knew the solutions to all these confusions, not even because they have the power to find solution. They stood firm and they held the light of civilization—until the furies passed, because they held to certain positive principles of life, of morals, of spiritual values.

In a time of confusion the action of a Republican Convention 80 years ago saved this Nation for free men. And free men of two generations built it into unparalleled greatness.

Upon this Party again rests the responsibility for the freedom and prosperity of men for the next two generations. The Republican Party again accepts that responsbility here and now.

No Factional Issues

Our Party is not concerned here with petty or factional issues or minor criticisms.

Now, economically weakened for the past eight years, we are faced with mismanaged national defense.

And this new world war is no sudden blow. It comes from the destruction of systems of liberty in the Old World. Since the last World War over 1,000,000,000 human beings in Europe and Asia have been shaken by revolutions. The insidious poisons of men's minds from this cauldron sweep over us.

"And now France, who tended the cradle of our liberties, has fallen. But the spirit of a great race does not die. France will rise again.

Whatever the outcome of this world cataclysm, whatever the solution of our domestic crisis, the pattern of this world will not again be the same. Dictatorships, totalitarian economics, and militarism will long continue over a large part of the earth. New economic and political forces will be loosened upon the world.

To be prepared, we must at once undertake seven stern tasks.

First. We must restore and revitalize liberty in America.

Second. We must restore and rebuild morals in government.

Third. We must restore decent life and living to one-third of our farmers and workers, who have been chronically submerged by the New Deal.

Fourth. We must restore competence to government.

Fifth. We must prepare this nation to defend the Western Hemisphere.

Sixth. We must develop and maintain foreign policies that keep us out of these wars unless we are attacked. We should facilitate all nations fighting for their freedom in procuring materials and munitions, but subject to definite limitations which keep us out of war.

Seventh. We must recall our people from the flabbiness of the New Deal. We must re-establish stamina, character and ideals. We must regenerate hope and confidence in America.

Structure of Liberty

Let us first examine the weakening of the structure of liberty in our Nation.

There is a far larger war in the world today than a war of tanks and airplanes. It is even more dangerous to America. That is a war of hostile ideas, philosophies and systems of government. There are no neutrals in that war. That is where we have to fight.

From this vast seething laboratory of the Old World in revolution we can find warnings of the fate of democracy.

Mr. Hoover traced the struggles of Europe "upward toward liberty" over a period of 100 years before the World War, and told of his own study of the loss of those liberties since that war. He said:

There will flash into your minds that it was Communism, Fascism, or Nazi-ism. That is not what I refer to. They were the effect. I was seeking the cause. Liberty had been weakened long before the dictators rose under those banners. There was a long poignant drama before the last act in this gigantic tragedy of civilization.

There were many disintegrating forces. But also in every single case before the rise of totalitarian governments there had been a period dominated by economic planners. Each of these nations had an era under starry-eyed men who believed that they could plan and force the economic life of the people. They believed that was the way to correct abuse or to meet emergencies in systems of free enterprise. They exalted the state as the solvent of all economic problems.

"Totalitarian Liberals"

These men thought they were liberals. But they also thought they could have economic dictatorship by bureaucracy and at the same time preserve free speech, orderly justice and free government. They can be called the totalitarian liberals. They were the spiritual fathers of the New Deal.

These men were not Communists or Fascists. But they mixed these ideas into free systems. It is true that Communists and Fascists were round about. They formed popular fronts and gave the applause.

The speaker charged that in the United States, under the guise of liberalism, the relation of government to free enterprise was shifted from that of umpire to controller. He referred to "that handmaiden of power named 'Gimme a Billion, Quick,'" and to "the blight of totalitarian liberalism" in France and Great Britain. He continued:

We have now had eight years of experience with our own totalitarian liberals. Battling against all the natural forces of recovery they succeeded in stabilizing depression.

What is more, in forcing their economic measures upon us they have given even deeper wounds to Liberty. Their headlines in history would be: Vast Powers to President; Vast Extension of Bureaucracy; Supreme Court Decides against New Deal; Attack on Supreme Court; Court Loaded with Totalitarian Liberals; Congress Surrenders Power of Purse by Blank Checks to President; Will of Legislators Weakened by Patronage and Political Pie; Attacks on Business; Stirring Class Hate; Pressure Groups Stimulated; Men's Rights Disregarded by Boards and Investigations; Resentment at Free Opposition; Attempt to Discredit Free Press.

Third Term "Demand"

Certainly the New Deal has not been allergic to power. And now fed fat on power they demand a third term for Mr. Roosevelt. That is not a mere violation of tradition. It is a violation of a fundamental restraint on power in this Republic.

But we Republicans would welcome Mr. Roosevelt as a candidate. For this battle must be fought out under the guns of debate.

One of our Republican tasks is to restore security of living and hope to those 40,000,000 Americans—farmers and workers—who are today plunged into insecurity or destitution. Restoration of jobs to 10,000,000 unemployed is the first step to lift this mass of poverty. It is the first step to relief of farmers. It is the first step to balancing our budget.

At this point Mr. Hoover referring to unemployment as a result of governmental interference, said, "we cannot exist two-third workers and one-third dependents," charged that people are fearful of the New Deal. He continued:

The restoration of confidence does not require exploitation or monopoly. A free people can no more tolerate private economic power without checks and balances than we can tolerate political power without balances and checks. But in effecting great reforms there is a dividing line. Upon the right of this line is cure of abuse and solution of marginal problems. On the left of it is dictation and tyranny and discouragement of production. We must now reform the reforms.

A confident, alert, alive, and free people can quickly repair losses, repay debts and bury mistakes.

Origin of Relief

In the meantime while we are getting our economic machine back to work we must care for those who suffer. It was a Republican administration in 1930 that first announced we cannot allow Americans to go hungry and cold from no fault of their own. We organized and prevented it. It was a Republican Administration which first started relief for farmers.

But wholesale relief cannot go on forever. No government can carry this deficit indefinitely. We must restore these people to selfsupport before the money fails. These people want work. The nation needs their work. They want their selfrespect restored through productive jobs.

That can come only through a change of administration.

Under the sub-topics, "Morals in Government" and "Competence in Government," Mr. Hoover struck at "shady substitution of political patronage for the merit system" and "monstrosities in broad policies of government beyond those that merely cost money."

He cited as examples a shift away from the merit system, and deficit financing. He continued:

Our national debt is now long past the danger-sign and its speed is increasing. It already weakens our national defense.

One source of the intellectual depression today is Mr. Roosevelt's gay dismissal of his fantastic national debt by the idea that Americans do not owe it, because we owe it to Americans.

Future Must Pay

You and your grocer are both Americans. You might ask your grocer if he would not concede the same idea. The fact is this debt represents the self-denial of those who have toiled and saved. They have a large part of their savings in that debt. Their 125,000,000 insurance policies, and their 30,000,000 savings and bank accounts are in it. Our children will have to pay it. And they will pay it with toil and bitterness towards our generation. They will be working to pay for the follies of the New Deal instead of their own living.

Emphasizing his distrust of deficits and mounting debt, the former President said that "unless the whole direction of this Government is changed, these (New Deal) humanitarian measures will go into . . . bankruptcy."

Touching upon the subject of gold, he said:

My third sample of the higher incompetence is the purchase of three-quarters of the whole world's gold supply. We bought it by giving foreigners our commodities and our investments. We have buried $19,000,000,000 mostly in a hole at Fort Knox. . The foreigners got our property at depression prices. We paid a high price for this metal. . . .

Unless we quickly restore the vitality of this pile of dead gold, this nation will face a loss of the whole $19,000,000,000 of it. We should start by putting it in circulation at home. We should start putting it in circulation abroad by swapping it for useful metals which we do not ourselves produce. We would far better have many years' stock of manganese, nickel, tungsten, and tin than the so-called precious metals. These we may need for national defense.

Mr. Hoover dealt at some length with the question of defense, which, he plainly said, has not advanced as it should in the light of money expended. He said:

Nazi-ism in Germany and our New Deal both rose to power in 1933. During these dangerous years our Republicans in Congress supported repeated increases in defense appropriations until they reached $1,400,000,000 a year. In these six years the New Deal has spent $6,200,000,000.

What have we got for that enormous sum? . . .

If we spend another $6,200,000,000 and get no more actual defense than from the last $6,200,000,000 nobody will be afraid of us.

First Line of Defense

The first line of our national defense is clear, realistic, and sober foreign policies directed to secure respect, good will, and peace. . . .

The immense task now is to shape our foreign policies to protect us from the conflagration in Europe and Asia.

There is no such thing as our isolation from wars which envelop two-thirds of all the people in the world. The Monroe doctrine alone is the negation of that. There is no such thing as economic isolation. Those shocks jam through the doors of our farmers and our workers every hour. There is no such thing as moral isolation. These violations of treaties and agreements raise dangers to the reign of law everywhere. There is no such thing as intellectual and spiritual isolation. Emotions come through the air in every telegraph and printed word. . . .

The first policy of calm realism is not to exaggerate our immediate dangers. . . . The 3,000 miles of ocean is still a protection. The air forces, tanks and armies of Europe are useless to attack us unless they establish bases in the Western Hemisphere. To do that they must first pass our navy. It can stop anything in sight now. In any event, this ocean and our magnificent navy give time for sober preparation.

The second policy in realism is competent preparedness. We must be armed so that no foreign nation will entertain the dangerous thought of starting over these 3,000 miles of ocean. We must be so prepared that we can rely solely upon our own right arm. . . .

Fields of Preparedness

But preparedness is not only making armies and navies. It must be supported by a sound national finance, national economy, and a restored productivity of our people.

And before we can have preparedness we must have competent organization in Washington.

New Deal politics will never "make tyranny tremble." I suppose we might frighten tyrants by appointing another board to advise the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

The third of realistic policies bears upon supplies of materials and munitions to those nations who are fighting for their freedom. My belief is that we should facilitate them in every way subject to two limitations. First, that it involves no action which takes us to war, and, second, that as liberty lives by law we must act within the law.

Today many of our citizens, consciously or unconsciously, are considering peace or war with the totalitarian governments.

The most vital realism in all our relations requires that we keep out of these wars unless the western hemisphere is attacked. . . .

Those who feel we should intervene in this war should take note of other realistic reasons why we should keep out. If we join, we shall in our own unpreparedness require two or three years to make ourselves effective. That will be too late. In the meantime we should require the whole energies of American industry to arm ourselves. For us to declare war would do the Allies more harm than good.

The final realism is that if we are to keep cool and not stimulate war there must be an end to provocative speech by our officials. Expressions of indignation or regret do not require insults. The first responsibility of the President of the United States is to abate war, not to stimulate it. It is not the province of the President of the United States to create hate. Irresponsible talk in explosive times may bring danger. And we need remember that the day will come when we might be of service to humanity in dealing with these same men for peace. . . .

Regeneration of America

Turning, in conclusion, to the subject, "The Regeneration of America," Mr. Hoover said:

I have said whatever the outcome of this war, whatever the solution of our domestic crisis, the form of this world will not be the same. We must meet great change. And we will meet with moral and spiritual degeneration in the world.

Our ability to meet these storms and these changes will abide in the qualities of our people.

There is in every nation some quality distilled from its racial life. Those are the mores of the race. Ours is a belief in God, a belief in the dignity of the common man. Ours is a spirit of independence, a vigorous assertion of self-reliance, of devotion to duty. Ours is a high sense of co-operation in time of stress. We have always fought tyranny in any form. We have not in the past been deterred by difficulty or defeated by disaster. We have sought new frontiers, new obstacles to surmount. We have been resiliant, cotrageous, fearless and unconquerable. The New Deal has contributed to sapping of our stamina and making us soft.

In quest of security we have retreated from liberty. In quest of reform we have abandoned justice and stirred class hate. In quest of relief we have injured self-reliance. In quest of an easy way out we have lessened the vision of America.

The road of regeneration is burdensome and hard. It is straight and simple. It is a road paved with work and with sacrifice and consecration to the indefinable spirit that is America.

Repeats Age-Old Question

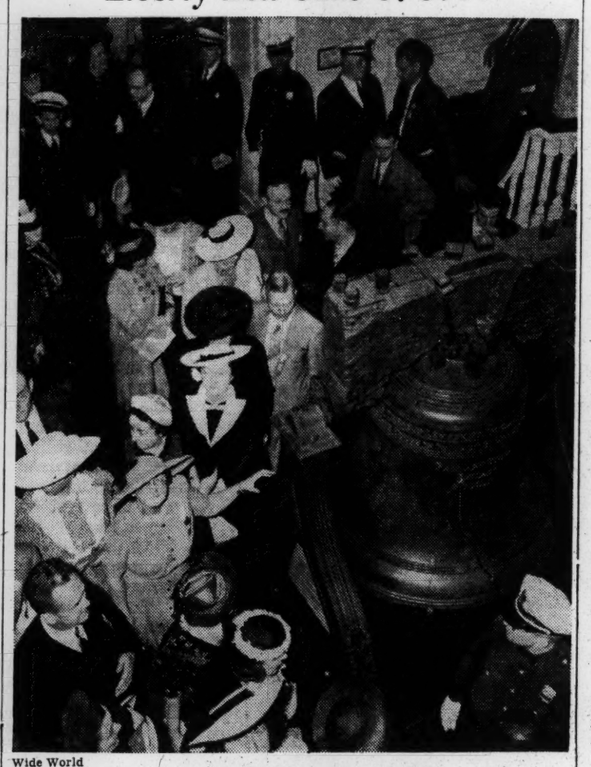
Centuries ago, alone under the stars, contrasting his own insignificance with the immensity of God's universe, there sprang to the lips of the Psalmist the question "What is man, that Thou are mindful of him? And the son of man that Thou visitest him?"

Was man created a little lower than the angels, a being for whom the abundance of life consists of justice, liberty and opportunity? Does he possess the right from the Creator to plan his own life, to dare his own adventure, to earn his own reward so long as he does no harm to his fellows? Or must he submerge his life, his liberties, and his independent personality in an omnipotent government?

If man is merely one of the herd, running with the pack, Stalin is right, Hitler is right, and God help us for our follies and our greeds, the New Deal is right.

But if man is an inviolable human soul, possessed of dignity, endowed with unalienable rights, America is right, and this is a war that Americans dare not lose. . . .

Liberty Bell Calls G. O. P.



Wide World

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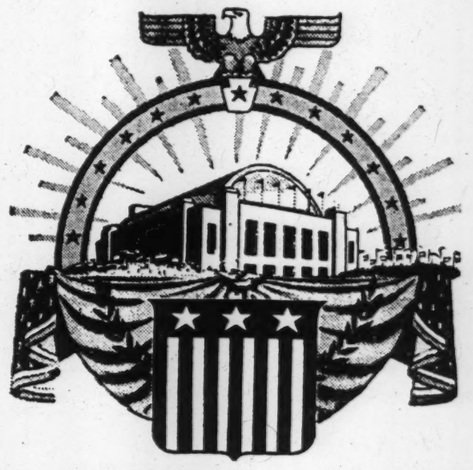
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Philadelphia, scene of the first Republican National Convention, in 1856, for the fourth time welcomes the delegates and visitors attending the Convention of that party! In this cordial welcome to our city we join, adding our special invitation to visit the STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER STORE.
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The corner of Market and Eighth Streets is just within the boundary of the historic ground upon which occurred the events which gave to Philadelphia its distinction as the Birthplace of Liberty! This store covers the site upon which Thomas Jefferson's office as Secretary of State once stood, and the building in which he wrote the Declaration of Independence was located one block east of our corner.
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Independence Hall, where the Declaration was adopted, and the Liberty Bell therein enshrined. Carpenter's Hall, where the first Continental Congress met. Congress Hall, where Washington took the oath for his second term as President. Betsy Ross House, popularly regarded as the place where the first American Flag was made. Christ Church, where Washington and Franklin were pew-holders. St. Mary's, the chief Catholic Church in the Revolutionary period.
These famous spots, near the Strawbridge & Clothier Store, are but a few of the scores of places of historic significance and of educational, civic and industrial interest, that will be pointed out to you.
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Of course, the main feature of our decorative scheme is a lavish display of American Flags—in the store and on the front of the building. As a background for window displays are pictures of various Buildings of Historic Interest.
On the First Floor columns are 48 MURAL PANELS in honor of and representing each of the 48 States.
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In the Restaurant is a most interesting collection of exact reproductions of early American Flags—including the famous "Don't Tread on Me" Flag.
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In the Book Department, a Replica of the Shrine of the Constitution, the original of which is in the Library of Congress at Washington. Therein are enshrined the original draft of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. The Replica contains full-size facsimile reproductions of the Declaration and the Constitution.
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The Home Forum

Navajo Revisited

I COULD NEVER see the Navajo country again without recalling the breathless little East-Side tailor who once came into my house to find several Navajo rugs lying about. His eyes lit up with pleasure and excitement. The natural beauty and design of the rugs forced his admiration; but training was strong. He didn't want to let himself believe too easily that they were genuine.

"Some day," he told me, bending down to feel their thickness, "I'm going to make a trip to Navajo and get some *real* ones."

And here I was, for the second time in my life, in "Navajo." The trip from Flagstaff had been much the same, except that there were new bean fields where I had remembered some rather pretty grassy valleys. The highway, now broadly paved, winds down out of the mountains to Cameron, where the road divides to take you either up the back way to the Grand Canyon via the Little Colorado, or, if your inclinations are such, out over the Painted Desert to the Navajo Reservation.

I know that "old-timers" scoff a little at any notion of the Painted Desert beginning west of Holbrook; but "old-timers" are often purists, and the desert out of Cameron is painted enough for me. The soil, as you approach Tuba, becomes a fine Droste cocoa, the higher bluffs being a distinct red, the little lower mounds, perfectly formed, ranging from deep purple to charcoal. Where sky and desert meet, in strata-like layers beyond, you must draw the color names from your imagination; soft and pastel, they quite often defy classification.

* * *

Cameron held the first of many surprises. Ten years before, it had been a single trading-post, draped about the porch and door and interior with that handsomest of desert peoples, the Navajos. Cars were not too frequent on the reservation then; and the Indians were soon all over ours, staring us down with imperturbable but completely friendly countenances, curious about the cameras we carried, occasionally interjecting a shy question in flawless English.

Cameron today, I was told by the driver of our car, has the most prosperous gasoline station in the state, save one. There is an ice-cream emporium, a little short street or two, a bevy of tourists going in and out of the buildings to buy curios—and no Indians.

Out of Cameron, about twenty miles, the pavement leaves off and you go on over the soft desert floor. Here, there are the turning marks of many cars, and it is not difficult to conjure up the conversations which brought them into being. She had only agreed to go out this way because the young man in Flagstaff told them it was the *real* Reservation; she hadn't known it would mean driving over a dirt road—They might get lost—Maybe there would be no water out there—Maybe the Indians were not to be trusted—And, besides, they hadn't seen the Grand Canyon yet, which was the reason they had come to Arizona—

It is a masculine prerogative, surely, to want to see where a dirt road leads, even in this day of fast cars; and real sympathy can be felt for the drivers of those cars who accepted that cautioning advice from the back seat. They will never know what they missed, though they do see the Grand Canyon; for, on where the desert road winds broad and inviting, are Tuba City and Moencopi, Red Lake, and Tsegie, the Elephant Feet and the Navajo National Monument, Kayenta, El Capitan and Monument Valley, the Utah and New Mexican borders, and fifty thousand Navajos.

The first little patch of willows, and the few acres of corn, looking quite green and inviting from the desert approach, must not be taken for Tuba City. The real Tuba, over a little rise, is as if a lush mountain mesa had slipped down onto the desert. Springs and streams bubble up all over this oasis; and trading-post, government school, hospital, and Indian Agency flank a little street blowing cool with cottonwoods.

Here at last the Indians are in number, clustered as always about the entrance to the trading-post. Inside, the ladies are down on the cement floor, eating from cans of succulent vegetables and sirupy fruits with their fingers. Bucks loll about the door or lean against the counters. When they walk, little silver bells on their mocassined feet make a quaint and disarming tinkle. If one of them decides to leave and starts for the door, the lady of his choice, dressed in the invariable velvet folds of the movie gypsy dancer, rises and goes noiselessly out behind him. She might, except for that careless knot of black hair caught up in the neck and stuck through with a stick or wound about with a piece of string, be Japanese.

* * *

Indeed, it is easy to describe the Navajo to anyone who has never seen him. If he does not look pure Japanese, which most of them do, he more often than not resembles that second cousin of the Japanese, the Mongolian plainsman, even to the bowed legs, for both are horsemen.

It is not so easy to describe the Hopi. At Tuba, Hopi and Navajo Reservations meet, and two miles from the desert trading-post of the Navajos is the fairly new pueblo of the Hopis, Moencopi. Since I had been there before, I took a little time out now to visit it again. The people were much the same, but the pueblo had changed. It may be that the government has been in here, for several of the new box-like stone houses with their acre of desert ground around each one are more than a little redolent of the WPA. The rest of the pueblo, however, is just as I had known it.

This pleasant, round-faced, short, crop-haired race, is the Indian equivalent, in some respects, of the Yankee trader. I still burn with indignation when I remember how one of their number once tried to make us pay him twenty-five dollars for photographing his cornfield. I had doubted, when first told it, that the young Hopi men had really once jaunted on foot the forty miles between Moencopi and the parent village of Araibi, just to give the corn a daily tending; but an old gentleman in Flagstaff, hearing my doubts as I came through on this trip, assured me that it was true. He had, he said, seen them many a time jogging across the desert floor at a dog trot; and had later discovered that they did it daily.

* * *

Moencopi brought old memories, too. On our way there, in that earlier time, we had picked up a young woman with a suitcase in her hand, out on the Painted Desert, who told us that she was traveling out of Flagstaff and Phoenix, selling baking powder to the Indians. Every motion-picture worker must be on guard against romantic tales; and we fully expected her to show up at our camp next day—after we had set her down in Tuba—to sell us the scenario.

But we found her the next day in Moencopi, in the store run by the young mayor, dangling her high heels from a counter on which she was sitting, displaying baking powder to a group of Hopi women, her organdie dress as neat and fresh as if it had come that day from being laundered.

It was near Moencopi, too, that we first ran across Charlie Day. He was an old Navajo; and one of our group, because our camp was near, had braved his yelping dogs to visit his hogan, calling to the rest of us to come and meet Charlie. He came out of his dirt hogan, smiling, and asked us to sit for a few moments. It was evening, our day's work was done, and we had laid out our sleeping bags, on the sand, a few hundred yards from his door. We were glad enough for a chance to sit on one of his benches and rest.

* * *

He told us then, with a distinct British accent, that he had once lived for more than thirty years in London. He had gone there with a circus, he said, had liked it, and had stayed on. But at last he had grown restless for the Navajo country again, and he had been back home now for a number of years.

He pointed with a wide sweep of his arm to the rolling hillocks of the desert, the deep green of the cottonwoods that marked Tuba, to the jutting casements of Moencopi; and his voice, when he spoke, was tremulous with feeling.

"This," he said, "is the most beautiful country in the world. I had to come back."

I thought of many a young Briton, getting home for that English April, and was pretty sure they would have understood Charlie Day.

But this was another trip and I had to go on. There were to be no blankets on the sand this time, no Navajos riding in to the trading-post at dawn, singing their strange falsetto songs, dismounting a moment to stick a finger in our food over the open fire and murmur that Navajo asking word: "Good."

I thought of the native dances I had seen, lasting all night, of the indescribable wailing sound the dancers send over the still desert. I thought of Navajo boys, riding in to race all day on their little ponies, talk and sing half the night.

The Navajos of Tuba, I suppose, in the fullness of time, have grown too civilized for these things. A hundred miles to the north and east, where our camp awaits with, paradoxically, expensive chefs, movie stars, and a shooting company, some of the old order may still be in evidence. But neither the inscrutable desert nor the inscrutable Navajos seem willing to give us the answer to that hope just yet.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

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A Better View

Come up here!
The view is better
Higher, higher on the hill.

The ground is just as firm beneath.
The small earth sounds are clear and sweet,
And the view beyond
Is strong,
And wider than this river here,
Full of singing,
And as near.

Come up here!
The view is endless
Higher, higher on the hill.

MARY E. SCHOLFIELD

By Courtesy of Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WOMAN ON A HILL": *A Painting by Eastman Johnson*

EASTMAN JOHNSON was an American painter, (1824-1906), born in Lovell, Maine. After trying his hand at a business career, he relinquished it for an inclination which suited him better, drawing and painting. He came to Boston about 1840 and served an apprenticeship to a lithographer believed to have been a certain Bufford, in whose shop Winslow Homer also was trained. Portraiture had the greatest interest for the young man, and he achieved some success in that field during a residence in Washington, D. C. Later he came to Boston, at the invitation, apparently, of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, where he made many drawings of the poet's friends.

Up to this time, Johnson was a draftsman only. In 1849 he went to Düsseldorf to study painting. Then he went to The Hague where he became familiar with the works of the Dutch masters. His talents became known there, and he even had an opportunity to become the court painter, but he returned to America, where he grew interested in studying and portraying native subjects. He is best known today for these descriptive, genre pictures like "Old Kentucky Home."

In about 1870, Johnson visited Nantucket, which proved to be the inspiration of some of his finest work. This picture, "Woman on a Hill," was painted at this time. The swift and abbreviated execution is attributed to the fact that it was a "finished study." The style is comparable with that of Winslow Homer during this period. It is interesting that both these enterprising Americans had adopted this spontaneous manner, painting with broader strokes of the brush and with a more positive handling of light.

Critics consider Johnson's great contribution his genre pictures and not his portraits. This picture was shown in the large Eastman Johnson exhibition held last winter at the Brooklyn Museum. It was on loan from the Addison Gallery in Andover which specializes in American art.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Sea-Going Vista

IN NASSAU I had my introduction to the diving helmet. Johnny had one aboard, which so far we had not used. But we were determined to see the far-famed coral gardens of the Bahamas. It so chanced that there was in Nassau a man who wanted to make experiments on underwater color photography. When he heard of our diving equipment, he asked if we would assist him. He chartered a motor launch, and for many days we went out to the coral bed off Rose Island, where we anchored and took turns in going down to walk among the amazing sights of a tropical undersea garden. . . .

This was opening up a new vista in my seagoing life. After my first descent I wished I could spend all day in exploring that strange new world. I wanted to know more about the little fish, brighter than hummingbirds and quite as fearless, that people the coral trees in thousands. I saw the dangerous moray eels that lurk in the darkest caverns; the huge and hideous brown groupers, with their slow, deliberate movements; and the lean, steely-gray barracudas, hawks of the tropical seas, who strike at their prey with the speed of a whiplash. Once I saw a large octopus, his greenish skin veined like marble, an evil spirit squatting in the mouth of his coral cave. He stared balefully at me with his cold eyes, and even as I watched him, his colors changed. With magical suddenness he had turned to a pale brown, with faint red blotches; then to a uniform dirty gray; and then to a light yellow, with umber patches. I prodded at him with the butt end of the fish spear, and in a moment he had ejected a dense cloud of sepia. When it cleared, he had vanished. . . .

But we had work to do down there. The conditions were ideal for submarine photography, and after we had all made ourselves familiar with the diving gear, we started our experiments. Someone had hit on the brilliant idea of using a pressure cooker as the container for the underwater camera. These are strongly made, built to hold a heavy pressure of steam, so we were sure that no water could leak in. We had fitted a glass aperture in one end of it for the lens and had an electrical attachment to operate the starter. With chopped-up conch meat we attracted schools of fish in front of the camera and were able to obtain many good pictures of them in their natural colors.—From "Blue Water Vagabond," by DENNIS PULESTON, copyright, 1939, by Doubleday, Doran.

With the Scent Of Bracken

I HAVE A recollection of having traversed, throughout the whole of the afternoon of this same day, immense, interminable plateaux covered with bracken—such as are the Landes of the south of France. These plains were of a greenness tender and fresh beyond words, of the sweet new green of April. An attenuated ray of sunshine enlightened them obstinately, at the single precise spot at which we were, as if the gleam were following us, while, around, the mountains bounding the horizon, overhung by dark clouds, were confused with the sky in grim and sinister obscurity. Curtains of mist tempered a curious light of the colour of silver-gilt, of very pale vermeil, and to see this African campaign so green and overcast took us by surprise.

The chafing of our passage, the hoofs of the horses breaking the stems, developed very strongly the scent of the bracken, and I was reminded of the beautiful June mornings of my native land, of the arrival at market of the hampers of cherries. (In Saintonge cherries are always packed in this kind of foliage; and thus the two scents are inseparable in my remembrance.)

And every five minutes on either side of our column, in the direction opposite to our march, groups of Arab horsemen passed like the wind. On the carpet of plants, on the sand, we scarcely heard the galloping of their horses; all the noise they made in cleaving the air was a slight clinking of metal and a flapping of streaming burnouses; it seemed rather that we heard the sound of wind in the sails of a ship, or of a great flight of birds.—From "Morocco," by PIERRE LOTI.

The One True Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN CHRISTIANITY was in its infancy, Paul, on one occasion, asked (Acts 9:6), "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" That same question vibrates through the Christian world today. It may take more the form of: "How shall I be God-governed? Shall I go free under God's government, or shall I continue to struggle under the yoke of human will?"

History affords many proofs that the rule of human will goes down finally to defeat. And why? Because its so-called power rests upon belief in physical force, the use of which develops into despotism. It is never a ruler in any real sense. He who fears has not gained the mastery over his own self, and must employ physical force, and still more force, to hold his semblance of dominion. Under the repression of others, there seethes the conflict and unrest of frustrated human values, hopes, pledges, and individual convictions. This deep undercurrent the despot is aware may find vent sometime, somewhere.

These times—the present world upheaval—cause those who have turned to the teachings of Christian Science to see the inspired accuracy of Mary Baker Eddy's prophetic insight. This passage from her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 565), is most emphatic in its majestic certainty: "The impersonation of the spiritual idea had a brief history in the earthly life of our Master; but 'of his kingdom there shall be no end,' for Christ, God's idea, will eventually rule all nations and peoples—imperatively, absolutely, finally—with divine Science." The use of the word "imperatively" here is arresting, and should be carefully weighed. It implies the operation of God's inviolable law of progress. It emphasizes that the Christ-idea must at length overcome the carnal will's war against spiritual activity and development. Then will the rule of one universal Mind be acknowledged as the only government practical, or even possible, for the advancement of all mankind.

The divine logic of Christ Jesus' teaching, as revealed in Christian Science, makes clear how impossible it is for omnipotence to share or yield rule to any alleged force outside of and opposed to the all-inclusiveness of God. All claims of an opposing will are illusions and delusions. They are proved to be so through the searching, beneficent demonstration of scientific Christianity. In divine Science all such claims are classified as unreal. Did not the Apostle Paul imply the same in his second letter to the Corinthians (10:5), when he wrote of "casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God"?

Mind is made manifest in ideas—not in material so-called substance, modes, or methods. Christian Science helps us to discern the spiritual fact. The spiritual fact of man and the universe is now being recognized as the scientific interpretation which brings to light the realism of God's good creation. Could the will and purpose of God, infinite good, be anything less than infinitely good? In Christian Science we learn that, as Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 4), "Mind-power is good will toward men."

Who has not felt a sense of great peace when he has conquered some inner impulse of scorn or hate; some tendency to unjust criticism or resentment; some brooding fear or loss or lack? On many a battlefield of the human heart the silent messengers of Love's true ideas have swept over these rebels, and they have at last surrendered. These individual victories form a strong collective defense against the mental assaults of paganism and atheism, because they strike at the basic materialism from which these spring. True progress is a concerted movement of God-governed thinking toward the heights of a God-defined peace.

Christ Jesus knew and proved that God, the one Mind, reigns over the real man and the real universe in which he has his perfect being. He knew, and taught, and demonstrated that God, Spirit, as Paul later declared (Acts 17:25), "giveth to all life, and breath, and all things." These things of divine provision are spiritual values that can never know diminution or destruction. The great need is to know that "the government shall be upon his shoulder" (Isaiah 9:6). God reigns, and the real man reflects the absolute dominion of the one living Principle, Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Summer Day

How shines the sun upon the bay,
Splintering
Its smooth breast into a thousand fragment bubbles
Of radiance and light at play.

How wheel the gulls against the sky,
Falling
They lie awhile in lazy drifts of white—then rise
A swirl of snowflakes driven high.

How lap the waves against the pier,
Stilling
My vague fret to quietude, born of rhythmic sound,
Scarce heard, so tranquil to the ear.

How springs the grass beneath my feet,
Spreading
Its buoyant carpet, ribbon green against the blue,
With sun, and waves, and gulls—complete.

How sings my heart amid it all,
Pulsing
With life and joy, a living part, at one with this
Enchanting whole in beauty's thrall.

BETTY MOORE

Adevărata cârmuire unică

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

CÂND CREȘTINISMUL era la începuturile sale, Pavel a întrebat odată: "Doamne, ce vrei să fac?" (Faptele Apostolilor 9:6). Aceiaș întrebare răsună astăzi în lumea Creștină. Ea poate fi redată astfel: "Cum voi fi cârmuit de Dumnezeu? Voi fi eu liber sub cârmuirea lui Dumnezeu, sau voi lupta mai departe sub jugul voinții omenești?"

Istoria dă multe dovezi că stăpânirea voinții omenești se prăbușește în cele din urmă. Pentru ce? Fiindcă așa numita putere a ei se bizue pe crezarea în forța fizică, a cărei întrebuințare duce la despotism. Ea nu e niciodată un stăpânitor în adevăratul sens. Cel care se teme n'a ajuns la stăpânirea de sine și este silit să întrebuințeze forța fizică, și din ce în ce mai multă forță, spre a-și păstra aparența de stăpânire. Sub represiunea altora clocotește conflictul și frământarea valorilor, nădejdiilor și garanțiilor omenești și a convingerilor individuale înșelate. Și tiranul își dă seama că acest curent subteran adânc ar putea izbucni cândva, undeva.

Vremurile acestea—actuala frământare a lumii—sunt un prilej pentru aceia care s'au îndreptat către învățăturile Științei Creștine de a vedea preciziunea inspirată a pătrunderii profetice pe care a avut-o Mary Baker Eddy. Acest pasaj din cartea ei fundamentală, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Știință și Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor, pag. 565) este cât se poate de impresionant în certitudinea lui măreață: "Personificarea ideii spirituale a avut o scurtă istorie în viața pământească a Învățătorului nostru; dar 'împărăția lui nu va avea sfârșit', fiindcă Hristos, ideea lui Dumnezeu, va cârmui în cele din urmă toate națiunile și popoarele—în mod imperativ, absolut, definitiv—prin Știința divină". Intrebuințarea expresiei "în mod imperativ" ne oprește atenția și ar trebui cercetată cu luare aminte. Ea implică acțiunea legii inviolabile de progres a lui Dumnezeu. Ea accentuează că ideea-Hristos trebue în cele din urmă să pună capăt războiului dus de voința firii pământești împotriva activității și desvoltării spirituale. Atunci stăpânirea Minții universale unice va fi recunoscută ca singura cârmuire practică, sau chiar posibilă, pentru înaintarea întregei omeniri.

Logica divină a învățăturii lui Hristos Iisus, așa cum este revelată în Știința Creștină, arată clar că este cu neputință ca omnipotența să-și împartă sau să-și cedeze stăpânirea vreunei presupuse forțe în afară de atotcuprinderea lui Dumnezeu și opusă ei. Toate pretențiile unei voințe opuse sunt închipuiri sau înșelăciuni. Ele s'au dovedit a fi atare prin demonstrarea cercetătoare, binefăcătoare a Creștinismului științific. In Știința divină toate aceste pretenții sunt clasificate ca fiind nereale. Nu înțelegea acelaș lucru Apostolul Pavel, în a doua epistolă a sa către Corinteni (10:5), când scria: "răsturnăm izvodirile minții și orice înălțime, cari se ridică împotriva cunoștinței lui Dumnezeu"?

Mintea este manifestată prin idei—nu prin așa numitele substanță, obiceiuri sau metode materiale. Știința Creștină ne ajută să discernem faptul spiritual. Faptul spiritual cu privire la om și la univers este acum recunoscut ca interpretarea științifică care aduce la lumină realitatea creațiunii bune a lui Dumnezeu. Voința și scopul lui Dumnezeu, binele infinit, ar putea ele oare să fie altfel decât infinit de bune? In Știința Creștină învățăm că, după cum spune Mary Baker Eddy în "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Prima Biserică a lui Hristos, Științistă, și Miscellanea, pag. 4): "Puterea Minții este bunăvoință față de oameni".

Cine n'a simțit o mare pace când a înfrânt într'ânsul vreo pornire de dispreț sau ură; vreo tendință de critică nedreaptă sau indignare; vreo frică ascunsă de pierdere sau lipsă? Pe multe câmpuri de bătae ale inimii omenești soliile tăcute ale adevăratelor idei ale Iubirii au trecut peste acești răzvrătiți și la urmă aceștia s'au predat. Aceste biruințe individuale alcătuesc o puternică apărare colectivă împotriva asalturilor mintale ale păgânismului și ateismului, fiindcă ele lovesc baza materialismului din care izvoresc acestea. Adevăratul progres este o mișcare pusă la cale de gândirea stăpânită de Dumnezeu, care duce către înălțimile unei păci stabilite de Dumnezeu.

Hristos Iisus a știut și a dovedit că Dumnezeu, Mintea unică, stăpânește omul real și universul real în care omul își are ființa sa perfectă. El a știut, și a propovăduit, și a demonstrat că Dumnezeu, Spirit, "dă tuturor viața, suflarea și toate lucrurile", după cum a spus mai târziu Pavel (Faptele Apostolilor 17:25). Aceste lucrări ale grijii divine sunt valori spirituale care nu pot scădea, nici fi distruse vreodată. Ceea ce trebue neapărat să știm este că: "Domnia va fi pe umărul Lui" (Isaia 9:6). Dumnezeu domnește și omul real reflectă nemărginita stăpânire a unicului Principiu viu, Iubirea.

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Științei Creștine în limba română, se pot obține dela Societatea de Editură a Științei Creștine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1940

He's Making the Sparks Fly

By a Staff Photographer

On the Way to Becoming a Skilled Mechanic

A student of the Worcester Polytechnic School in Worcester, Mass., does a little task of electric welding

High Court Rulings Seen as Blow to Dever

A legal "one-two" punch has been administered to the Democratic gubernatorial candidacy of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in two recent decisions overturning previous actions by the young Democrat who is completing his third term in office.

The latest of these rulings, that throwing out a proposed referendum on the 1939 emergency tax law because of inaccuracies in the description approved by the Attorney General, is the latest and most damaging of the two. The other turned down Mr. Dever's contention that the legislative redistricting of the 40 Senatorial districts was unconstitutional.

The tax ruling came yesterday, only a week or 10 days before the Attorney General is expected to announce formally his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor—unless his plans change.

Ruling Unnecessary

Had the court ruled that tax legislation is not subject to a referendum, as Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation contends, the effect on Mr. Dever's position would not be particularly harmful. However, because of the inaccuracies committed by the Attorney General's office, the court found it did not have to rule on the main question.

The court's decision on the inaccuracies was written in strong words, for in regard to one of them

Up and Down Beacon Hill

it read: "The inaccuracy in the description cannot be dismissed as unimportant or as relating to a minor detail of law. It might well cause many voters to vote against the law."

Therefore, a reflection is actually cast upon Mr. Dever's interpretations of law, a fact upon which his opponents may well capitalize in the primaries and—if he is nominated—in the election.

The tax measure was of extreme importance. Had the law been actually subjected to a referendum at the November State election and the voters had repealed the emergency taxes, Mr. Long contends the State would have been forced to assess a $20,000,000 State Tax on the cities and towns to cover lost taxes.

Pending Referendum

Mr. Long's position is that the emergency taxes have been collected pending outcome of the referendum and that persons, having paid the taxes prior to the election, would have had a right to demand return of their money.

An extra burden, therefore, would have been placed on the local real estate taxpayer for whom the emergency taxes were adopted to benefit.

Regarding the Dever defeat on redistricting, the effect on his political career is probably not too severe, although he personally perched himself on a political limb in delaying his challenge until seven months after the redistricting measure was adopted by the Legislature.

Of course, this challenge was regarded generally by politicians, in the Democratic party as well as the Republican camp, as an attempt to embarrass the Republicans who controlled the Legislature. If the court had overturned the redistricting measure, a special session of the Legislature would have been necessary to pass a new Senatorial district measure. The Democrats thus would have had a substantial argument in the forthcoming election.

However, in both the tax and redistricting cases Mr. Dever has now suffered Supreme Judicial Court defeat, possibly injuring his political future.

Edgar M. Mills

When June Takes a Nose Dive

Bostonians woke with a shiver this morning as the temperature of this theoretically midsummer day slid to 51 degrees, a record for this date in the annals of the United States weather bureau in Boston.

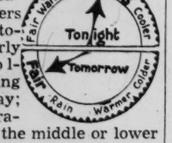
Not only did the temperature drop to 51 degrees, but it stayed there for seven hours, moving up at 8:30 only after a gentle push from behind the clouds by Old Sol.

That this has been no month for anyone to "gyre and gimble in the wabe" with the abandon of a Lewis Carroll character is evident from a glance at the "temperaturnalia" released this morning by the weathermen. Mean temperature for the month is 58 degrees, 11 below normal. Boston also has had 336 degrees more of cold weather than it ordinarily would have since Jan. 1.

Despite the drizzle, the Hub has been showered by less than an inch of rain during the past 24 hours. The weather bureau records show only .40 of an inch. Meteorologists also discount the report that the current rainfall is caused by recent heavy explosions in the war area, scouting also the theory advanced a few months ago that explosives could bring rain. Continuing their scouting, the weather experts said that the 92-degree maximum set for this date in 1923 would probably stand for another year.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and vicinity: Continued cloudy and threatening, with slight temperature change and occasional showers this afternoon, tonight, and early Thursday, followed by clearing during Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 50's; moderate northeast and northerly winds becoming southeasterly late Thursday.

All New England: Cloudy with occasional rain tonight and Thursday and continued cool.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast winds over central and north portion and moderate east winds shifting to southeast over extreme south portion; cloudy with occasional rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	55	New Orleans	72	89
Chicago	62	75	New York	58	71
Denver	63	94	Norfolk	66	77
Helena	56	93	Philadelphia	64	77
Kansas City	70	86	St. Louis	66	83
Los Angeles	58	76	San Francisco	55	58
Miami	77	89	Washington	66	80
Minneapolis	59	72			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 26.
B—Maximum, June 25.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:59 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 8.7 feet.
Thursday, 4:16 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Bay State Seeks Funds to Train Air Mechanics

Summer courses in trade schools propose to turn out from 12,000 to 15,000 skilled workers

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Funds are being sought in Washington for the State-aided vocational traning schools in Massachusetts by which it is hoped to turn out between 12,000 to 15,000 aircraft mechanics to augment the national air defense program, it was learned today. These men would receive a short intensive course of summer training in trade schools during the next two months.

At the same time plans for coordinating the training of New England youth for industrial employment as an additional means of meeting the current national defense program were pushed. Heads of the educational departments of the six New England states met yesterday at the offices of the New England council in Boston and organized themselves upon a regional basis as the New England Conference of Commissioners of Education. Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, was named chairman.

More Than Hope

Possibility of securing funds to help Massachusetts trade schools to continue is more than just a hope, according to authoritative sources. President Roosevelt, in fact, has indicated that a portion of the Congressional appropriations for national defense are to be made available to vocational training schools in the nation. And Robert O. Small, Director of the Division of Vocational Education of the Massachusetts State Department of Education, is reported to be in Washington, securing some of this money for the Bay State.

If adequate funds are made available by July 1 it will be possible to give courses of training in machine shop work, sheet metal work and welding in State trade schools which have the equipment. In addition, aviation mechanical courses will be given at Boston Trade School, the only one offering such courses.

According to an article in Industry, magazine of Associated Industries of Massachusetts, a maximum of 5,550 men could be turned out in July and August.

For 7,500 Men

If the present regulation limiting enrollment in the Evening Industrial Schools in Massachusetts to those employed in similar occupations in daytime could be suspended during the emergency period, Industry estimated that short training courses could be given to 7,500 or more men.

Edward M. McDonough, Headmaster of Boston Trade School, estimated, for example, that employing just a single shift schedule of eight hours a day, six days a week, his school could turn out 500 men in eight weeks. By doubling the shifts, he said, this force of mechanics could be increased to 1,000 men. Multiply this program by the dozen trade schools in the state and the 12,000 figure is not a bit far-fetched, Mr. McDonough said.

While these summer courses would be taken up by many men already familiar with mechanical work, Mr. McDonough believed that even beginners, provided they had any capabilities at all, could probably do very well in an intensive eight-week course of 48 hours a week, which could be offered by Boston Trade School.

By means of co-operative courses Mr. McDonough was of the opinion that Boston schools could possibly turn out 2,000 trained men in a single shift course and possibly 3,000 men in a two-shift schedule.

Cambridge Is Told $419,919 in Budget Is Outside Tax Levy

Cambridge officials knit their brows today over a ruling of State tax officers that $419,919 in preliminary appropriations voted by the City Council—and for the most part already spent—cannot be raised in the 1940 tax levy.

This development in Cambridge's confused financial situation threatened to force new emergency borrowing by a municipality already mortgaged to the limit and, possibly, drastic curtailments in certain city activities. The $419,919 item was included with Mayor John W. Lyons' 1940 proposed city budget recently invalidated by court action.

City officials today were considering the possibility of emergency one-year loans to meet the obligations. It is doubtful, however, whether permission to borrow the entire amount will be forthcoming from State officials. In that case curtailment of city activities and transfer of funds may be necessary.

In spite of the fact that the money—which is equivalent to $2.40 in the tax rate—won't be included in the 1940 levy, city officials expressed the opinion the tax rate will rise above last year's figure of $40.50. Increased debt service charges and a decline in assessed valuations are the main causes.

Packing Clothing for French Refugees

Plea Against Conscription Sent to G. O. P.

In the face of the vigorous campaign being waged by the Massachusetts branch of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, including addresses by representatives of the speakers' bureau to warn of the necessity of adequate defense for this country, concerted opposition to "immediate military conscription" developed here overnight in the dispatch of a telegram signed by a number of prominent Massachusetts citizens to Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention, at Philadelphia, and to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who is attending the sessions.

Demanding that the convention take a firm stand against military conscription until adequate defenses have been built on American shores, the joint telegram declares "conscription is one road to war on foreign soil."

By Dr. Pontius

This telegram was circulated by Dr. Dale Pontius of Cambridge, a member of the Harvard Teachers Union and one of the speakers at the anti-war meeting at Harvard on Commencement Day.

Signers included the Rt. Rev. William Appleton Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Western Massachusetts and son of the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop Emeritus of Massachusetts, who gave a rousing pro-Allies speech at the recent Diocesan Convention; Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor Emeritus of History at Harvard; Llewellyn Jones, editor of the Unitarian Christian Register; Ray W. Guild, President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Rev. Palfrey Perkins, Minister of King's Chapel; Milton C. Allen, President of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association; Atty. John S. Bourne, a leader in the National Negro Congress; and Leon Lomax, President of the Greater Boston Negro Trade Association.

Text of Telegram

The telegram read: "In this critical hour we, as American citizens of various political parties, call upon the Republican National Convention to adopt in its platform a declaration against immediate military conscription. Conscription is one road to war on foreign soil. Build defenses for American shores and avoid a militarized America."

By a Staff Photographer

Boylston Street Office of Friends of France

Upper, left to right—Miss G. Viargues, Mrs. Anita Davis-Chase, and Mrs. John Boit, engaged in sorting and packing clothing. Lower—Mrs. Thomas N. Rogers of Cambridge, one of the workers.

Hail to the Native Strawberry As Shortcakes Swing Into Line

Strawberry shortcakes will be bigger and better than ever this year.

Native berries are exceptionally large and firm due to the cool weather during the growing season, according to Ellsworth W. Bell, Massachusetts State College marketing specialist.

Large shipments are on their way to market and are expected to "steal the show" as far as berries are concerned up to the Fourth of July. This is an unusually long "run" for the local product, but the harvesting season has been extended over a longer period than usual.

Housewives who are planning to have strawberries in December should buy their preserving supply early because the prediction of the market specialists is that the local shipments will drop off sharply next week.

Strawberry tastes, it seems, differ. At least that is the report of Miss May E. Foley, nutrition specialist at the State College. She asserts that strawberries and cream top the list of strawberry dish favorites, with the shortcake "an easy second in popularity." Berries with the hulls, as a breakfast fruit to be eaten with the fingers, are moving up toward the front.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Buck Benny Rides Again," with Jack Benny, Rochester and Andy Devine. 2:25, 6:15, 9:55. Also "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey. 4, 7:50. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in "The Bluebird."

Coolidge Corner—
"Too Many Husbands," with Jean Arthur and Fred MacMurray. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Lillian Russell," with Alice Faye. Also "The Jones Family."

Fenway—
Richard Greene and Zorina in "I Was an Adventuress." 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby," with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran. 2:55, 5:50, 8:45. Tomorrow: Elsie Janis and Wendy Barrie in "Women in War." Also "Queen of the Mob," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Blanche Yurka.

Fine Arts—
Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." 1, 2:50, 4:30, 6:20, 7:50, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 7, 10. Also "March of Time." 9:35, a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Baby Sandy. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Modern—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "The House Across the Bay." 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Four Sons," with Don Ameche, Mary Beth Hughes and Alan Curtis. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:55, 9:30. Also "Murder in the Air," with Ronald Reagan, John Litel and Lya Lys. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young, and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50. Tomorrow: Loretta Young and Ray Milland in "The Doctor Takes a Wife." Also "20 Mule Team," starring Wallace Beery.

Radio—Page 10

Paramount—
Richard Greene and Zorina in "I Was an Adventuress." 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby," with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran. 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30. Tomorrow: Elsie Janis and Wendy Barrie in "Women in War." Also "Queen of the Mob," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Blanche Yurka.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Leopard Men of Africa." 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Also "Half a Sinner," with Heather Angel and John King. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 8:55. Tomorrow "A Bill of Divorcement," with Maureen O'Hara and Adolphe Menjou. Also "You're Not So Tough," with the "Dead End Boys."

State—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50. Tomorrow: Loretta Young and Ray Milland in "The Doctor Takes a Wife." Also "20 Mule Team," starring Wallace Beery.

South Station Theater —
"The Monroe Doctrine," "The Dutch East Indies," "Travel Colombia," "The Sport of Kings," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The House Across the Bay." 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Tremont—
"Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. Also "I Take This Woman," with Hedy Lamarr and Spencer Tracy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"I Take This Oath," with Gordon Jones. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The Buccaneer," with Fredric March. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8. Tomorrow: "Payment Deferred," with Charles Laughton and Maureen O'Sullivan. Also "Dr. Maniac" with Boris Karloff.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Telepix—
"March of Time's" study of U. S. economic war with Nazis in South America. Training Pointers and Setters; Travels to Dutch East Indies and Navajo Land; Late Inventions, Gypsy Folk Songs; Cartoons, and 30-minute News Digest. 10 a. m until midnight.

University—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Sweethearts." 2:45, 6:05, 9:35. Also "A Man to Remember," with Edward Ellis. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Alias the Deacon," with Bob Burns and Mischa Auer. 1:05, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Also "Typhoon," featuring Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 2:20, 5, 7:35, 10:15.

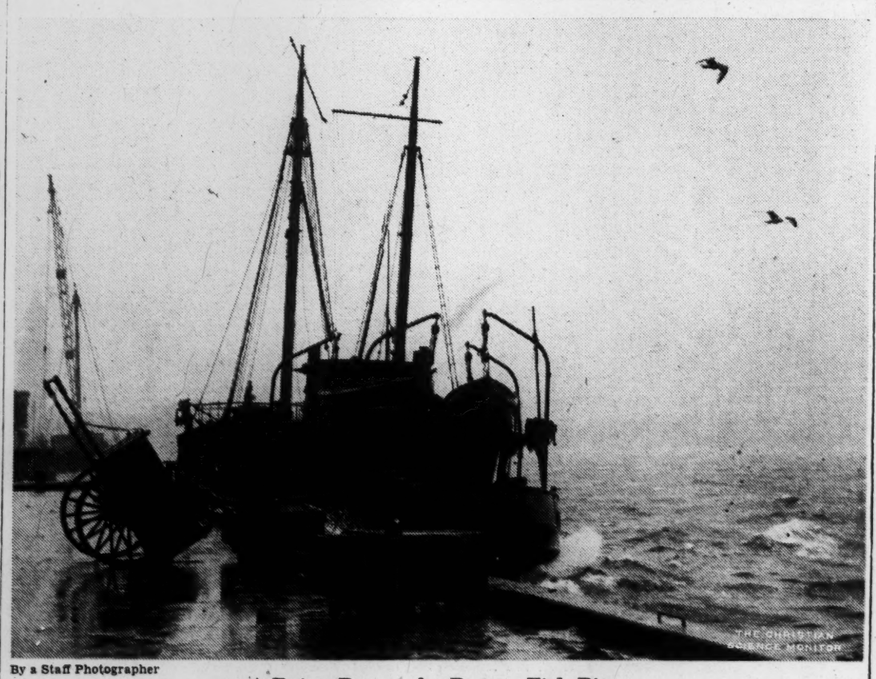
Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall 8:30—
CHILDREN'S NIGHT
"Entrance of the Gladiators"..... Fucik
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor"..... Nicolai
Allegretto Scherzando from the Eighth Symphony..... Beethoven
Prelude and Fugue on "Dixie"..... Weinberger
"Pop Goes the Weasel"..... Caillet
"The Animals' Carnival," Grand Zoological Fantasia..... Saint-Saëns
Introduction and Royal March of the Lion
Cocks and Hens
Horses of Tartary (Fleet Animals)
Tortoises
The Elephant
Kangaroos
Personages with long ears
The Cuckoo in the depth of the forest
Pianists
The Swan (Solo violoncello, J. Langendoen)
Finale
Pianos: Jesús María Sanromá—Leo Litwin
"American Patrol"..... Meacham
"When You Wish Upon a Star" from "Pinocchio"..... Harline
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March..... Sousa

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Japanese Prints by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor; Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.



By a Staff Photographer

A Rainy Day at the Boston Fish Pier

Rain proves its utilitarian and social worth, polishing the Fish Pier pavement, cleaning the fish carts, shrouding the skyline for a backdrop as it keeps company with the fishing trawler Dorchester of Boston, in port today with its catch from the Banks.

World Forces Presaged Nazi Drive for Land

Harvard professor says unity would have come to Europe regardless of Adolf Hitler.

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 26—Economic conditions of the modern world probably would have brought about some kind of unity in Western Europe soon, even if Adolf Hitler had not set out to force a German-controlled unity upon it—according to Alvin H. Hansen, Professor of Economics at the Littauer School of Public Administration, Harvard University.

Professor Hansen, who is credited with helping to formulate the United States reciprocal trade treaty program, spoke this morning at the ninth annual New England Institute of International Relations, held on the Wellesley College campus. The Institute opened yesterday afternoon with near-capacity enrollment.

Professor Hansen declared that the concept of small, sovereign states is an anachronism. The Treaty of Versailles, he said, by setting up a number of small buffer states, only served to prolong an impossible economic situation. As a matter of fact, he added, through much of its history, Western Europe has been unified to a more or less extent by different empires and alignments—from the days of the Roman Empire onwards. Today, unification of some sort seems to be the only answer to economic problems.

To allow Herr Hitler to force the issue as he is doing, is "the hard way," Professor Hansen said—but out of all the misery and tragedy of the war a new and better order for Europe may emerge eventually.

Dr. Sollmann Speaks

Another speaker this morning was Dr. Wilhelm Sollmann—who, like Professor Hansen, opened a series of lectures and question and answer periods yesterday afternoon. Dr. Sollmann was a member of the German Reichstag for 14 years and was twice Minister of the Interior in the Stresemann Cabinets.

Asked his opinion on the reason for the French defeat, Dr. Sollmann said that perhaps it was a question of a continuously trained German army—trained in new techniques—as against the older plan of a conscripted group of citizens—a large group, but made up of citizens trained only briefly. The French, he declared, were educated primarily as citizens; the present generation of Germans were trained essentially as soldiers. Even a smaller number of men who have made soldiering a career for experts, he indicated, is apt to be victorious—and Germany now has great numbers of such professional soldiers.

Speaking from his own experience in the German republic and from observation of world affairs, Dr. Sollmann declared that Fascism and National Socialism have found fertile soil only where politics have overshadowed the fundamental principles of democracy. Wherever politics become more important than the common good, he said, Fascism may be expected to flourish—perhaps openly, perhaps in "fifth column" activities.

Friends' Work Described

At the first public lecture of the evening series, held in Alumnae Hall last night, Miss Mildred McAfee, President of Wellesley College, introduced Miss Eleanor Slater, who substituted for Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee. Mr. Pickett was unable to appear because of urgent work in connection with bringing European children to safer countries for the duration of the war.

In Alumni Hall tonight at 8:15 Clarence K. Streit, author of "Union Now," Dr. Eugene Staley of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and Dr. Sollmann will join in a symposium on the subject "How Shall We Build a Constructive Peace?"

Maine Proposes Big Bond Issue For Defense Program

AUGUSTA, Maine June 26 (AP)—Maine legislators moved expeditiously today in special session to fortify the State's military defenses after Gov. Lewis O. Barrows (R) had strongly urged they "prepare now and prepare fully" for adequate reinforcements.

After the Governor's message was read at a joint convention, Senator H. C. Marden of Waterville, Chairman of the Legislative Military Affairs Committee, introduced an emergency bill proposing a $2,000,000 "war bond" issue to provide funds for additional armories, improve airport facilities for military needs, and increase training of National Guardsmen.

The Senate also received a measure changing the five-member State Armory Commission to a seven-member State Military Defense Commission.

New Hampshire Joins In Preparedness Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 26 — New Hampshire is keenly aware of the national preparedness program. Many of its industries are receiving special contracts, its young men are expressing their interest in pilot training and activities at the Portsmouth Navy Yard are being accelerated.

Influence of the program in industry ranges all the way from shoes and textiles to abrasives and special electrical equipment.

The 197th Coast Artillery now has an enrollment of 1,154, just 3 per cent under the authorized strength, as compared with an enrollment of about 700 last Fall. Several batteries and platoons have reached their authorized strength.

New guns and motorized equipment for the National Guard have been arriving, and additional motorized equipment is expected to be sent here by the War Department. New equipment has been taken to various communities of the State for exhibit in connection with the drive to bring the enrollment of the Guard to its authorized strength.

Emergency Council Named

Gov. Francis P. Murphy and his Executive Council have voted to serve as an emergency council to co-operate with the Federal Government in plans for national defense. In this connection, the Governor and Council will be known as the Emergency Defense Council of New Hampshire.

At Portsmouth Navy Yard three of the old V-type giant submarines have been brought to the yard for reconditioning preliminary to being returned to active service. The submarines include the Bass, Barracuda, and Bonita. They are 341 feet long with a displacement of 2,164 tons, compared with a length of about 300 feet and displacement of about 1,450 tons for the present S-type submarines.

The greatest interest is in connection with air defense. Plans are underway for airport developments including extension of facilities at Manchester airport. Adjutant General Bowen of the National Guard is trying to obtain War Department authorization for a National Guard Air Squadron for New Hampshire. The squadron would include about 150 men and would have 14 planes.

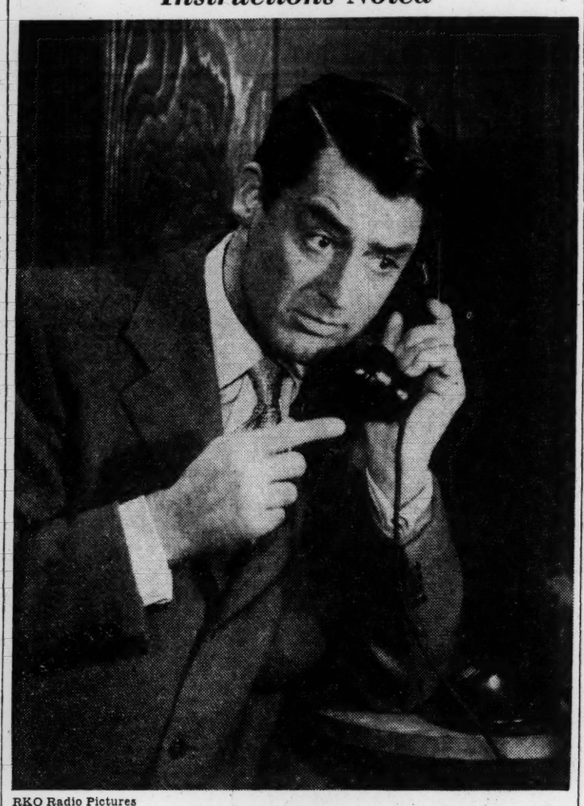
A training plane has arrived at the Nashua airport for use in training the Nashua quota for the civilian pilot training program. Additional planes for this use are expected to arrive shortly. At Claremont it is announced that 120 men and youths have enrolled there for possible free flying instruction.

New Zealand Mail Covers Awaited

New England philatelists were urged today by postal authorities to forward covers for mailing on the first flight of the new trans-Pacific air mail route between the United States and New Zealand without delay. Last date on which covers will be received at San Francisco and Los Angeles is July 10 and at Honolulu July 11.

First plane will leave the terminal at San Francisco on July 12, arriving at Auckland July 17. The return flight is scheduled for July 20 with arrival in San Francisco July 24. Planes on the new route will stop at Los Angeles, Honolulu, Canton Island, and Noumea (South Caledonia).

Instructions Noted



RKO Radio Pictures

Cary Grant

In "My Favorite Wife," film at the Keith Memorial

Films in Prospect for Boston

Bob Hope will star in the first stage show to be seen at the Metropolitan Theater in more than two years when, on Friday, he begins a week of appearances in connection with the Met's showing of "Ghost Breakers," Mr. Hope's latest picture. The film, in which Paulette Goddard helps hunt spooks, will be having its New England premiere. Willie Best—Hope's man, Syracuse—Richard Carlson, Paul Lukas, and Anthony Quinn are in the supporting cast.

Mr. Hope's playmates on the stage will be recruited from his weekly radio program. These include Jerry Colonna, Brenda and Cobina, and Dolores Reade. Mr. Colonna is the author of that interrogation, "Who's Yahoodi?"

★ ★ ★

Young-Milland Farce

At the State and Orpheum, Loretta Young, Ray Milland, and "The Doctor Takes a Wife" will carry on the domestic tradition. The new Columbia production is a bouncing sort of farce, which presents Miss Young as a spinster who writes books about the advantages of being single, and Mr. Milland as a determined bachelor. Reginald Gardiner, Gail Patrick, Edmund Gwenn, and Georges Metaxa are in the cast. Alexander Hall directed.

The second feature is "20 Mule Team," with Wallace Beery, Leo Carillo, and Marjorie Rambeau.

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Blanche Yurka Film

Blanche Yurka, whose Boston performances have included such plays as "The Wild Duck" and Sophocles' "Electra," opens at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters on Thursday in a new movie entitled, "Queen of the Mob." Miss Yurka will portray a ruthless woman who leads a gang of her own sons through a series of crimes. J. Edgar Hoover is credited with the original story. Ralph Bellamy, J. Carroll Naish, and Jean Cagney are to be found in the cast.

The second feature is "Women in War," with Elsie Janis, Wendy Barrie, and Patric Knowles.

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Maureen O'Hara at Boston

"A Bill of Divorcement," a new version of the Clemence Dane drama, opens at the Keith Boston Theater Thursday. Maureen O'Hara and Adolphe Menjou will play the roles of daughter and father portrayed in the original film version by Katharine Hepburn and John Barrymore. Fay Bainter, Herbert Marshall, Dame May Whitty, Patric Knowles, and C. Aubrey Smith are in the cast.

The second feature called "You're Not So Tough," brings together the Dead End Kids and the Little Tough Guys.

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'Favorite Wife' Continues

"My Favorite Wife" will continue for a second week at the Keith Memorial. This is the McCarey-Spewack-Kanin film based on the Enoch Arden theme. Irene Dunne, Cary Grant, Gail Patrick, Granville Bates, and Ann Shoemaker are among the players. The rest of the program, including "Sandy Is a Lady," and the new March of Time are also remaining for a second week.

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Fine Arts 'Movietours'

A world tour by way of the cinema will be presented beginning Friday at the Fine Arts Theater. George Kraska calls his new Technicolor programs "Movietours" and says the first of them will include visits to San Francisco, India, Madeira, Singapore, Budapest, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Egypt, Chile, and Peru. There will also be a Walt Disney color cartoon, "The Riveter." The current program is "Pinocchio," also by Mr. Disney.

★ ★ ★

South Station Theater

"Think First," an M-G-M treatment of "Fifth Column" conditions in the United States, will be the feature short subject on the new South Station Theater program, beginning Friday. Travelogues to Argentina and Puerto Rico, two color cartoons, a Buster Keaton comedy, an Our Gang Comedy, a popular orchestra, Paul Barron's orchestra, and "Stranger than Fiction" help to fill out the two-and-a-half-hour program.

FBI Enters Purge of The WPA Rolls

The Federal Bureau of Investigation today entered the purge to rid Work Projects Administration rolls of Nazis, Communists and workers who advocate overthrow of the United States Government, WPA officials in Boston announced.

FBI agents have been ordered to co-operate with the investigating unit of the WPA in a check-up on the answers of WPA workers in the affidavits which were sent out yesterday and today.

Workers must sign by July 1 the affidavits, which state that the signer is a citizen or one owing allegiance to the United States, and and that he 'does not and will not advocate or hold membership in any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States."

Failure to sign means automatic dismissal. Further, no one can be paid until this affidavit has been signed.

In addition, the worker must swear that "I am not a alien or a Communist, nor a member of any Nazi Bund organization, and that I will not become" a member of such an organization while paid by the WPA.

With the dismissal of several thousands of aliens in 1938, and the poor showing of the Communist party here in the gubernatorial election of the same year, WPA officials estimated that there would be few refusals to sign the affidavits and even fewer aliens discovered on WPA lists.

Standard Transfers Three Oil Tankers To Panama Company

Three oil tankers, well known in the Boston trade, have been sold by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to the Panama Transport Company, Panama City, Panama, and will be transferred to Panamanian registry. Approval of the United States Maritime Commission was given to the sale and transfer from the American to the Panamanian flag, Boston shipping men learned today.

The vessels are the T. J. Williams, an 8,211 gross ton vessel, built in 1921 at Tampa, Fla.; the George G. Henry, 6,265 gross tons, built in 1917 at San Francisco and the John Worthington, 8,166 gross tons, built in 1920 at Vancouver, Wash. The Henry has a speed of 10 knots and is 435 feet long. The other two are a half-knot an hour faster and are better than 462 feet in length.

Fourth of July Program Arranged

Dr. John P. Sullivan, Supervisor of Health and Safety Education in the Boston public schools, will be the orator of the day at the City-sponsored July Fourth exercises in Fanueil Hall, Louis J. Brems, City Director of Celebrations, announced today. The festivities are to include: a parade in the morning, followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence from the Balcony of the old State House; the Faneuil Hall program that afternoon; and a community festival at Frog Pond, Boston Common, that evening. The evening exercises are to include band selections, dancing, and tumbling exhibitions, followed by fireworks at the athletic field on the Common.

Loan of State Properties To U. S. Approved

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's action in offering to the Federal Government the use of all Massachusetts military properties for national defense was unanimously approved today by the Executive Council.

Acting Gov. Horace T. Cahill, presented the ratification order to the Council. The offer was made by the Governor in a telegram to President Roosevelt. The telegram read:

"Massachusetts offers the use of Massachusetts military reservations or any other military property owned by the Commonwealth and necessary for the national defense to the Federal Government. Urge that Massachusetts military reservation be used for training any component of the army of the United States."

The Council's action placed the State on record as favoring the transfer for national defense of 49 State armories, the National Guard camps at Bourne, the Wakefield rifle range, and the East Boston airport.

While it is possible for the State to turn over the East Boston airport to the Federal Government, it is understood the prospects of such a transfer are very remote. To accomplish the transfer, a lease with the city of Boston, which pays to the State an annual rental of $1, must be broken and the Council must vote its specific approval of the action.

Loss on Trolley Sales

The Springfield (Mass.) Street Railway Company, which has substituted bus service for all former streetcar service, today asked the State Public Utilities Commission for authority to spread over a 10-year period a $778,322 loss on sales of its cars and rail service equipment. The Commission scheduled the hearing for July 9 at 2:15 p. m.

Something to Write Home About

When a woman says: "It's a McMullen," she does so because she knows she's putting the stamp of quality and fashion on a dress. For practically everybody knows that a McMullen Classic is something to write home about. They usually are the simple town and country affairs that women wear from morning till night. And if you don't know where to get them . . . we do. At Fredley's, to name one place. Which is on Boylston Street, right near Shreve's. And just to show you how well known their clothes are, we were once caught in a long traffic line there, and a traffic officer came up and invited us to move along a few feet. Which we proceeded to do, as we explained it was too bad to have to move out of sight of Fredley's window, for we were window shopping from our car. Whereupon the officer became very helpful, and informed us that they were having a grand sale inside! (And when they do have a sale, they have one with a capital S. Their sales are something worth looking for.)

P. S. Something to occupy the children of your home and neighborhood for some time are those gymnasium sets that Jordan Marsh sells. At least we call them gymnasium sets, for they have two swings, a teeter-totter, a ladder, and bars for little Horace to show off on! From personal experience we recommend that you let Jordan send out a man to put the thing up. (Unless the neighbor across the hedge is in a helpful, agreeable mood!) Or at least—see that papa is in a good mood before you even suggest putting it together, for it takes time and patience.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To the modern girl a fan is just a fan . . . and for that matter it must be electric. To which we say "alas, alack," or words to that effect. Because we've read some fascinating old love stories in which a fan played an important part. Why, Grandma even had a signal service all worked out with her fans! And (or so we're told) all the girls in those days were most feminine and fluttery as they nonchalantly waved open fans across their cheeks . . . and the gesture meant (according to the sign language) that they were coyly admitting their open love for the individual they were with.

So it is only fitting that "Early American" toiletries (than which there is nothing more fragrant and feminine!) should pass along a pretty little pink paper fan with every 50c- or dollar-size purchase of talcum powder. The fan is all fixed up with their cunning little Colonial women; and both the fan and the talc will make you feel much better about a hot summer day—even if you don't wave the fan in front of your face for any reason except to keep yourself cool! However, if you'd like to work out your own fan system it's all right with us. The talc and fans may be had at Gilchrist's, Jordan's and so forth.

Wide Selection Of Summer Clothes

Things are improving. At least that's what we discovered this year in our search for summer clothes in June. So often the shops used to inform you that they were "all sold out," as far as any real selection went, and you would wander out insisting that you'd do your summer shopping for next year in December. Nowadays, however, the stores seem to stick to seasonal clothes when the season is really here (although we've already seen a fall hat!); and particularly the smaller shops. Inexpensive fill-ins in the way of cool cottons can be bought at Dexter's, at 162 Massachusetts Avenue. With plenty in the $3.95 brackets. Some have white trimming, resembling Irish crochet lace, that does much to make things look fresh and summer-y. And there are cotton knit sweaters for less than a dollar each—the kind of which a girl can't have too many. These come in yellows and blues and pinks.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, June 27

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, June 27

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American and World Affairs: Dr. William Y. Elliott, Harvard, Chairman.
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in Literature," A. Bertram de Mille.
8:30 p. m.—"Better Photography." (11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"Through a Woman's Eyes." DJB, 15 20 meg., 19.7 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Singing Youth. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg. 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Japanese Music. JL82, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—"Around Italy with Music"; String Quartet. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"Cabaret of Fun and Song" with Charley. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Paris—11:45 p. m.—"Political Documents." TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Song Stylist"
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Baseball Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45 News Service	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Second game: Boston	Tom Hickey, tenor
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Bees-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety.	"Stella Dallas": serial.	Second game: Boston	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Bees-Cincinnati	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Second game: Boston	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Organ and soloist	"Girl Alone": sketch	Bees-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "About Us"	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Second game: Boston	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather: Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch.	News Reports	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen:	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Let's Dance"
7:45 comedy; music	WBZ at the Convention.	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Ben Bernie and All	"Midweek Function":	Hollywood Playhouse:	"Sheep and Goats	Housing talk
8:15 the Lads	transcriptions	dramatization	Club"; R. Huey, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"What Would You Have	Plantation Party: vo-	Nominating Session: Re-	Sport program
8:45 drama; war news.	Done?": quiz program	calists; orchestra	publican Convention	"Homes on the Land"
9:00 Theater: music;	"The Green Hornet":	Fred Allen Show: Merry	Nominating Session: Re-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 comedy; Helen	mystery drama	Macs; Portland Hoffa;	publican Convention	
9:30 Mack, C. Coburn	"This Man's Army"	Allen Art Players; In-	Nominating Session: Re-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 in 'Broken Dishes'	"This Man's Army"	terview; orchestra	publican Convention	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 "Musico": song title	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Ben Pollack's Orch.
10:30 guessing game	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Kay Kyser's College of	Nominating Session: Re-	Al Sack's Orchestra
10:45 Republican Conv.	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	publican Convention	Frankie Stan's Orch.
11:00 News; Republican	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 National Convention; News	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:30 Rep. Conv. Reports,	"Music You Want"	Prof. Harlow Shapley	Winnipeg Summer Sym-	"Day's End"
11:45 Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra.	phony Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Here and Abroad	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-table"
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	Convention News	"Portia Blake": drama	Andrew Jacobson's	Studio speaker
8:45 "Musical Clock"	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins": drama.	Rhythms	
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Rep. Conv. Reports	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; or-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	chestra and soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	Radio Review
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch.	News Service	"Request Serenade"
11:15 "Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	The Continentals
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Poultry talk	"Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith; News.	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone.	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders.	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Eleanor Roosevelt	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Hits and Bits"	Alba Tosi and Albert
1:45 "Road of Life"	News reports	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Miani: song recital
2:00 Sketch; Conv. News	"Civic Preparedness"	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Vernon Kingsley, songs
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Music; N. E. News	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Pappy, Ezra, Zeke"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	"It Happened in 1915"	Novachord soloist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Chicago Cubs-Brooklyn	Western Serenade
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama.	Dodgers baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 Rep. Conv. Reports	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Chicago Cubs-Brooklyn	"Melody Mart"
3:45 News Service	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Dodgers baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00 Science Talk; News	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Chicago Cubs-Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Dodgers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Chicago Cubs-Brooklyn	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Dodgers baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Vox Humana"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Musicale	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News reports	The Profit Trio	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	Monologues	Bailey Axton, songs	Raymond Scott's Orch.	"Musical Strings"
7:45 views	WBZ at the Convention.	"Confidentially Yours"	Raymond Scott's Orch.	"Music of the Masters"
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	Musical Americana;	"Mr. District Attorney";	W. Williams, comment	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers.	guests; orchestra	dramatic sketch	George Stearney's Orch.	Arizona Rangers
8:30 "Strange As It	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	"I Love a Mystery";	Sports Writers' Quiz	Sport program
8:45 Seems"; war news	Heidt's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Les Concertes Sympho-	"Good News of 1940";	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 teur hour	niques de Montreal;	music; comedy	Arthur Mann, comment	
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	direction of Fabien	Rudy Vallee: Maxie	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 teur hour	Sevitzky	Rosenbloom; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	European news	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Rep. Natl. Conv.	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Bob Burns; Virginia	News Service	Victor Vincent's Orch.
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Bruce; Lynn Overman;	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Al Golden's Orchestra
10:45 Rep. Conv. Reports.	"Aloah Land"; music	Johnny Trotter's Or.	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports; Music	News; weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Weather	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Blue Beetle";
11:30 Rep. Conv. Reports,	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orch.	dramatization
11:45 Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orch.	News Service

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Woonsocket French Area Saddened by Surrender

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., June 26—Surrender of France is received in heart-broken silence by the 50,000 residents of this city. One-third of them were born in the lands now overrun by the Nazis and Italians; most are of direct French parentage.

They still await word from relatives in France, and from the French owners of the mills here for which they work.

It was evident here in "Little France,"—as it is often called—that the surrender of the motherland was a telling blow emotionally and economically. As Arthur Milot, Associate Editor of "L'Independent," the daily French newspaper, put it, "the people here consider the surrender a great catastrophe."

Not only that, but they are deeply concerned for the safety of those "at home." Mothers, fathers and grandparents of many Woonsocket residents were living in France and Belgium before the "blitzkriegs" and nothing has been heard from them.

In many of the churches prayers were offered by individual families for relatives abroad. Theaters were open, but the attendance was far below normal. Bulletin boards in front of the newspaper offices which had attracted crowds during the early days of the German thrust were deserted yesterday, the sorrowful residents evidently feeling that "they had heard enough."

Relief Work Augmented

Relief efforts, instead of slackening at the news were redoubled, and there were more women than ever at work in the sewing rooms of the Franco-Belgian Relief Workers from which 4,336 packages have already been shipped to the homeland. Members of the Amicale-Franco-Belge Society and Club Belge-Philanthropique were out in large number seeking new volunteer workers—and finding them.

Large numbers of French Canadians, who have citizenship papers here, have headed for Canada during the past few days to do their part in stopping the German drive.

Not only has the French surrender touched the home but it also causes municipal government and civic leaders much concern. They are apprehensive of an industrial collapse, since prosperity of the city and its neighboring communities depends largely on the successful operation of seven textile mills which are controlled from France—the Masurel Worsted Company, the French Worsted Company, the Argonne Worsted Company, Riverside Worsted Company, Lafayette Worster Company, Branch River Wool Combing Company, and the Verdun Manufacturing Company.

Nothing has been heard from the officials of these concerns since the home offices at Roubaix, Lille and Turnoing fell into German hands.

Financial Situation Serious

Although the mills are Rhode Island corporations, the policy of the plants is controlled by the French owners and stockholders, and when French finances were frozen last week by the Government, the local plants found themselves in a serious situation. It is reported that the mill owners are awaiting release of sufficient funds to pay the workers.

Manufacturers are uncertain as to whether that privilege will be extended into the future. As they see the situation now, mills which produce for American markets must depend on their sales in this country in order to continue operations. It is reported that these sales have not been substantial. Business has been fair in recent months, it is admitted, but not to the extent that would build up a surplus.

These mills manufacture mostly yarns, with one exception, the Verdun Worsted Company. They are 100 per cent union, being members of the Independent Textile Union whose officers, headed by Joseph Schmetz, President, are either Franco-American or Belgian-American.

Effect in Boston

Speculation as to what effect the French surrender might have in local affairs was widespread today.

At the French Consulate, Francois Briere appeared to be as much in the dark about the prospect as everyone else. He would not know whether his status would be affected, he said, until he heard from Washington. Mr. Briere refused to express any opinion in regard to the French capitulation or the terms imposed by the Axis partners.

1940 Tax Rate For Boston Is Set at $40.60

Boston's real estate tax rate for 1940 will be $40.60, it was learned in Boston today. This is an increase of 70 cents from last year's rate, and 70 cents less than the all-time record of $41.30 in 1938.

A drop of $41,571,500 in assessed valuations, which brings the total to $1,483,234,500, was cited by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as an outstanding factor forcing the increase. Other items of similar influence were snow removal costs $700,000 above last year's, a decrease of $1,194,300 in the city's share of the State gasoline tax, and reduced borrowing for current expenses, the Mayor stated.

Favorable factors, on the other hand, were a gain of $1,500,000 in the revenue of municipal departments, reductions of $822,000 in State levies on the city, and a drop of $230,000 in the appropriations to pay off old debts.

Although the tax rate this year is higher than last, it will produce less revenue because of the drop in assessed valuations. Last year the property tax produced $60,839,759; this year it will produce $620,000 less than that.

Borrowing last year for welfare and other current expense purposes aggregated $6,405,000. Between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 will be borrowed this year, it is unofficially estimated.

Boston Gas Reports Big Saving Through Eastern Contracts

If the Boston Consolidated Gas Company were forced to manufacture its own gas the cost would be 41.23 per 1,000 cubic feet compared to the average cost of 29.88 cents under a contract for purchase of gas from the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, an affiliate, Dana Barnum, former President of the Consolidated, told the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission yesterday.

Annually the Commission must examine the contract and determine whether the Consolidated could manufacture its gas for less than it costs to purchase it from the Eastern concern.

The 1940 contract provides a 30 cent per 1,000 cubic feet basic rate, subject to various discounts. The company pointed out that the average price paid to the Eastern last year was 28.68 cents. The total cost was boosted to 29.88 cents by purifying expenses.

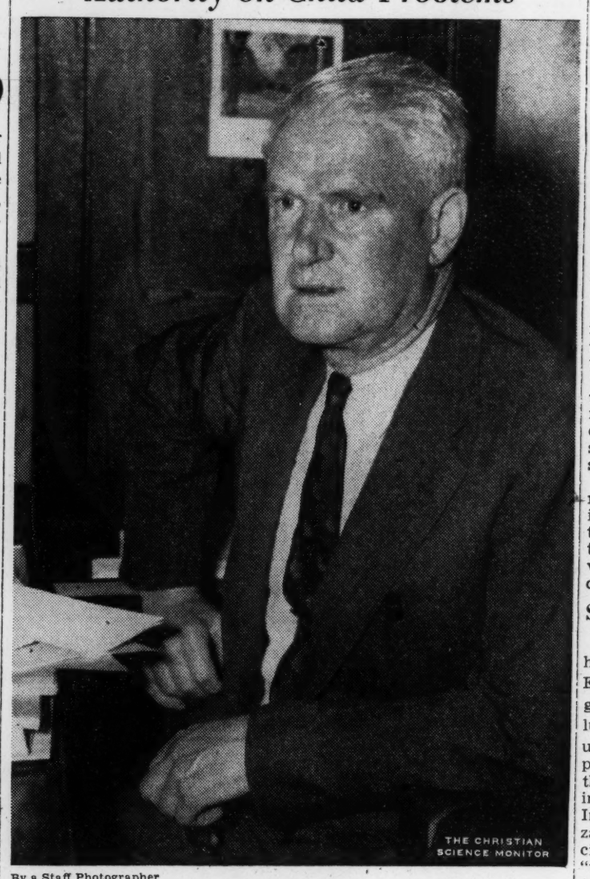
WPA Denies Cut In Boston Staff

Officials of the Works Projects Administration in Boston today denied reports that the administrative personnel at WPA headquarters would be cut 50 per cent on July 1.

Reports of the slash were based on the cut of more than a third of the workers during the past three months which dropped WPA rolls in the State from nearly 100,000 to 65,000.

WPA officials said today that the administrative costs of the Boston offices are among the lowest in the country.

Authority on Child Problems



By a Staff Photographer

Cheney C. Jones

Massachusetts delegate to the Fourth White House Conference on Children in a Democracy. Mr. Jones is Superintendent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers.

Change in Public Attitude Held Vital to Child Welfare

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You don't have to talk with Cheney Jones, Superintendent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers, more than five minutes to discover why he was designated by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to represent Massachusetts at the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy.

As head of the Home for Little Wanderers for the past 17 years Mr. Jones has acquired unusual knowledge of child problems in Massachusetts and New England.

Acquaintance with the man discloses more than simply a storehouse of knowledge on the problems of children. That Cheney Jones loves children is reflected by the fact that he is "Daddy" Jones to more children than had the Old Lady who lived in a shoe.

Opportunity Essential

When Mr. Jones tells you there are over 8,000 juveniles in Massachusetts dependent on the State Department of Public Welfare he's not thinking in terms of so many cases in need of aid, but of that many boys and girls, future citizens, in need of understanding and encouragement, and an opportunity for success. As he talks you somehow feel that if he has anything to do about it they're going to get that opportunity.

Mr. Jones' face grows solemn when he speaks about the treatment of so-called "State children" in some sections. "These youngsters have got to have a better reception in the community," he declares. "People have got to think of child welfare in human terms. Unfortunate children, dependent on the State for their upbringing, have got to be made to feel that they 'belong.' There isn't much chance for the boy or girl who is made to feel he is different and that no one is interested in him.

Education of Adults

"There is real opportunity for women's clubs and other groups to improve the status of the State-supported youngster by educating the public on the work of the Division of Child Guardianship in the State Department of Public Works," Mr. Jones points out.

"The great need in child welfare is for concrete projects," the child expert believes. The recently issued report of the White House Conference will provide a sounding board for just the kind of projects needed in the individual States, he contends.

In Massachusetts there is need for recognition that rural children do not have the advantages of city youngsters—particularly in problems of health, education, and social service, according to the Massachusetts delegate to the Conference.

There is also room for improvement in the schools, a chance for changes in the service of child guidance clinics, and a better way of handling juvenile delinquents, Mr. Jones insists.

Granite State to Curb Liquor Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 26—The much criticized electric display advertising machines in the State Liquor Stores are being discontinued.

Several years ago the State Liquor Commission entered into a contract with an advertising firm, of which a former member of the Commission was an officer, for the operation of electric display advertising machines in the chain of State stores.

The Commission claimed the move would provide revenue for the State, but dry interests argued that the move violated intent of the State liquor system, which they hold is a "control" system, not a "profit" system. The Federal Alcoholic Administrator cast some doubt on the legality of the signs.

And as a result of the apparent reluctance of distillers to take part in such an advertising proposition the machines stood unused in the stores until a few months ago when the advertising of a single distiller made its appearance.

State Workers' Group

Employees of New Hampshire have banded together in the State Employees' Association, an organization which "shall be absolutely nonpartisan and shall not be used for dissemination of partisan principles or for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment." Intended solely as a social organization, the constitution of the Association says that its purposes are "to uphold and defend the constitution of the State of New Hampshire, to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the State and to promote good will and fellowship among State employees.

Harry E. Jackson, Deputy Secretary of State, has been named President of the Association and the other officers are First Vice-President, Winfield J. Phillips, Personnel Director of the Highway Department; Second Vice-President, Lila A. Freeman of the State Tax Commission; Treasurer, F. Gordon Kimball, State Treasurer; and Clerk and Assistant Treasurer, Peter J. Agrafiotis of the Unemployment Compensation Division.

The Week in New Hampshire

Party Labels

Inquiries being received by the Secretary of State indicate that there are many people in New Hampshire who wish to vote this year but who wish to be free from a party "tag."

The Secretary of State is reminding these people that voters must make a party designation if they are to vote at the primaries. Voting at the general election does not require party registration. Any voter in New Hampshire who is not considered in the eyes of the records as being a member of a particular Party only enjoys this lack of designation because he or she has not voted at a primary. The Secretary of State points out that any designated voter who desires to change party designation must do so not more than 100 days or less than 90 days before the primary.

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Thayer McNeil
TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON
and WELLESLEY SQUARE

Child Welfare Declared Aim Of Over 150 National Groups

By Millicent J. Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 26—Nearly one-third of the population of the United States is under 18 years of age, but a large portion of the remaining two-thirds is concerned with its education and welfare, according to Dr. Mary E. Leeper, Executive Secretary of the Association for Childhood Education, Washington, D. C., speaking last evening at the regional conference of the Massachusetts branch of the Association, being held here all this week.

"At least 150 national organizations, in addition to the various government agencies, and social and religious groups, are definitely working for the welfare of children," Dr. Leeper said, in her address on "Working Together for Children." She shared the evening session with Miss Jennie Wahlert, of the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., and Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the national organization of the Association, with Miss Frances M. Tredick, of the Wheelock School, Boston, and Chairman of the conference, presiding. Miss Wahlert spoke on "The A. C. E. and Its Aims."

Childhood Education

There is an organization called the National Council of Childhood Education, meeting each year in connection with the American Association of School Administrators, which is designed to serve as a connecting link between organizations working with children, Dr. Leeper said. To this Council each co-operating organization sends an annual report of the nature and scope of its work.

"This exchange of information on publications and on activities forms a sound basis for closer co-operative effort," she said.

For example, it was learned from the reports turned in to the St. Louis convention last February that the American Association of University Women sponsored 60 nursery schools and kindergartens and 57 educational playthings exhibits last year. It was learned that the Association for Arts in Childhood has supplied loan exhibits of children's books and magazines, and conducted conferences on children's reading, radio programs, arts and crafts, etc.

Useful information such as the fact that the National Association of Day Nurseries will have available this coming year a day-nursery manual; and that the National Recreation Association will print pamphlets on home play, games for out of doors, and play in institutions, is another result of this co-operation among organizations working together for children, Dr Leeper explained.

She further reminded her audience of the co-operation expressed among such organizations, agencies and groups, in the way they took part in the White House Conference for Children in a Democracy.

Points Emphasized

"Several valuable points were emphasized at the White House Conference that deserve re-emphasis here," she said further. "One of these is that concern for the child should begin with concern for his parents before his birth, and should continue until the child reaches maturity. Another is that all groups serving the child should pool their efforts and work together in a good cause."

Among the ways of doing this were mentioned: 1. becoming acquainted with the work of the different organizations; 2. facing facts as they are brought out by the experience and viewpoints of the various organizations—that is, the school, the home, the juvenile court, the playground, and others 3. by planning together, and even actually joining forces to avoid duplication of effort or serious gaps.

"There are immediate problems arising from the needs of children that we should all be trying to solve, and the task is too great for one organization," Dr. Leeper concluded.

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Ar. Penna. Sta., New York, 1:12 P.M.
Lv. Penna. Sta. (*The St. Louisan*, P.R.R.) 1:45 P.M.
Ar. St. Louis.....8:40 A.M.

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Cincinnati Manager Likes Bee Rookie—Oyster Harbors Golf Club Pro Steals Show

Hive Series Washed Out; McKechnie Praises Sisti

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"That boy Sisti will be one of the best infielders in the National League in two or three years," said Bill McKechnie early today, just prior to his departure for Cincinnati. "He makes a lot of mistakes and at times looks pretty bad, but I like the quick way he's developing. It proves he has the natural talent. Why, every time he starts against us he looks improved."

The manager of the front-running Reds was disturbed because inclement weather did a complete washout of the four-game Hive series with the Bees, but his enthusiasm for the young Boston third baseman was not dampened.

A Long Jump

"I think Casey Stengel made a wise move when he put Sisti on third base," McKechnie continued. "I'll tell you why. The boy came to this club right out of Hartford and it's a long jump from the Eastern League to the National. He had played third base and shortstop in high school and with Hartford, and when he first joined the Bees, trying to keep up the big league pace at second base was a rather large order. Sibby did the best he could, but it was too tough learning a new position and holding a regular job in the majors at the same time.

"At third base, the kid is relieved of that extra pressure of pivoting on double plays, taking cutoffs and other duties of a second baseman," Bill went on. "It allows him more concentration on his batting, and he certainly needed more practice with a bat when I first saw him. Now he is making himself a really dangerous hitter. His tremendous speed is also a factor. I happen to know, too, that Stengel changed his stance and made him more comfortable at the plate.

May Move Around

"One more thing about Sisti. He plays a good defensive game at third, moving like lightning to his left and protecting the right side of the shortstop, and running deep into left field and foul territory after pop flies. But after he has gained enough polish and experience at third, he'll be able to play any other infield berth as well. I wouldn't be surprised if he later became a regular second baseman or shortstop, and a good one."

McKechnie's lengthy comment on Sisti is doubly interesting if you know the manager of the Reds, for he seldom takes the time to praise an opposing player. Instead, he prefers to talk about his own men. And, of course, he has some good subjects. But he makes no secret of his enthusiasm for Sisti, the boy with the winged feet.

Staff Needs Work

Uncle Will was greatly disappointed at the New England weather. (Who isn't?) His pitching staff is easily the best balanced and most completely stocked in the National League, and he prefers to have his regulars get plenty of work in turn. Even more disturbed than the manager over the continuous rain is Whitey Moore, a young fast-ball right-hander of the Cincinnati mound group. Whitey is not up on the front line with Paul Derringer, Bucky Walters, Junior Thompson and Jim Turner, so his only starting assignments come when double-headers catch up with McKechnie's regular rotation. Therefore, the three successive off days here ruined Moore's chances of a start in the near future, as all members of the "Big Four" are now well rested and ready to go.

On the other hand, the weather is a favorable break for the Bees. Casey Stengel has only six pitchers in condition to work, not including Bob Williams, the collegian. Piechota and Strincevich could not have appeared against the Reds. Coffman and Javery do not get starting recognition. That leaves Salvo, Errickson, Sullivan and Posedel to carry the regular load.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Bee squad will leave for Brooklyn on the two o'clock train tomorrow afternoon . . . They play singles with the Dodgers Friday and Saturday, and a double-header Sunday . . . Then come singles with the Giants Monday and Tuesday, and four games in Philadelphia Wednesday and Thursday . . . Stengel's seventh-place advantage over the Phillies was increased to a game and a half yesterday when the Phils trailed the Pirates . . . The Red Sox were scheduled to close their western tour at Detroit this afternoon . . . They open at Fenway Park with Washington on Friday—Ladies' Day . . . The Indians, Tigers and Red Sox can now count the Yankees out of the pennant race . . . Jack Wilson has gone the route four times in succession, for three wins and one defeat . . . Joe Heving yesterday allowed one hit and no walks in four relief inning . . . Lou Finney has had six four-hit games this spring . . . Jimmy Foxx's batting average is under .300 for the first time since May 12.

Pitchers' Battle Looms on Mound In Softball Tilt

Marjorie Johnson, outstanding pitcher for the girls' softball team of Bridgeport, will take the mound against the Boston Olympets in the feature game of the weekly softball bill at the Garden tomorrow night.

The game, a New England League affair, will see Miss Johnson opposing Mary Pratt of Wollaston, ace of the local team last year, who has just returned from a month at camp and who will be making her first start of the 1940 campaign.

So far Miss Johnson has hurled her team to six consecutive wins this season, but she may find herself in trouble tomorrow night when she faces the hard-hitting Olympets. Last season she came to Boston with a record of 20 wins in 21 starts, but was forced to bow 2-1.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio lf	5	1	2	3	5	1	1
Cramer cf	6	0	0	0	3	0	0
Finney rf	6	3	4	4	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	1	3	6	1	0
Tabor 3b	5	1	4	4	1	2	0
Doerr 2b	3	1	0	0	2	3	0
Cronin ss	3	3	0	0	0	1	0
Desautels c	5	0	1	1	6	0	0
Wilson p	5	0	1	3	1	0	0
Totals	42	11	15	21	27	8	2
DETROIT							
Bartell, s	4	1	2	4	0	7	2
McCosky, cf	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
Gehringer, 2b	4	1	1	4	1	2	0
Metha, 2b	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Greenberg, lf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
York, 1b	5	1	2	6	18	0	0
Campbell, rf	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Higgins, 3b	3	0	2	2	0	3	1
Tebbetts, c	4	0	0	0	5	1	0
§Nelson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rowe, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
"Croucher	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trout, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Averill	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seats, p	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
‡Sullivan	1	1	1	4	0	0	0
Totals	40	7	14	27	27	19	3

"Batted for Rowe in 5th; †batted for Trout in 6th; ‡batted for Seats in 9th; §batted for Tebbetts in 9th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	1	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	—11
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	—7

Runs batted in, Tabor 4, Cronin 3, Foxx, Wilson, Desautels, Gehringer 2, York, Sullivan, Greenberg, Campbell. Two-base hits, Bartell 2, Campbell, York, Cronin, Di Maggio. Three-base hits, Foxx, Wilson. Home runs, Cronin, Gehringer, York, Sullivan. Hits off Rowe, 7 in 5 innings; off Trout, 1 in 1 inning; off Seats, 7 in 3 innings. Left on bases, Boston 10, Detroit 10. Sacrifice hit, Doerr. Base on balls, by Wilson 4, by Rowe 2, by Seats 3. Struck out, by Wilson 6, by Rowe 3. Double plays, Bartell, Gehringer and York; Di Maggio and Doerr; Tabor, Doerr and Foxx. Losing pitcher, Rowe. Time, 2h. 9m. Umpire-in-chief, Rommel. Umpires on bases, Geisel, Grieve and Basil.

SECOND GAME

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bartell ss	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
McCosky cf	4	2	2	3	3	0	0
Gehringer 2b	4	1	1	2	2	3	0
Greenberg lf	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
York 1b	3	0	0	0	7	0	0
Campbell rf	3	1	2	2	3	0	0
Higgins 3b	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Sullivan c	3	0	1	1	7	0	0
Newhouser p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	5	7	10	27	7	0
BOSTON							
Di Maggio lf	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Cramer cf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Finney rf	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Foxx 1b	2	0	0	0	9	2	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	2	3	1
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	2	2	1	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Glenn c	4	0	0	0	4	0	1
Galehouse p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Carey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Owen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	4	6	24	11	2

*Batted for Harris in fifth. †Batted for Heving in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Finney, Greenberg 2, Campbell, York, Sullivan. Two-base hits, Di Maggio, Gehringer, Doerr, McCosky, Greenberg. Hits, off Galehouse, 5 in 2 2-3 innings; off Harris, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off Heving, 1 in 4 innings. Left on base, Boston 8, Detroit 5. Stolen base, York. Sacrifice hit, Cramer. Base on balls, by Galehouse 3, by Newhouser 4. Struck out, by Galehouse 2, by Heving 2, by Newhouser 7. Balk, Galehouse. Winning pitcher, Newhouser. Losing pitcher, Galehouse. Time, 1h. 58m. Umpires, Geisel, Grieve, Basil and Rommel. Attendance, 26,169.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	11	3	0	1.000
Wilson	13	4	1	.800
Harris	11	3	2	.600
Hash	17	6	4	.600
Grove	10	3	2	.600
Dickman	12	4	3	.571
Galehouse	11	4	3	.571
Bagby	14	5	5	.500
Rutland	3	1	2	.333
Wagner	5	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	10	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Salvo	2	1	0	1.000
Errickson	13	4	1	.800
Piechota	7	2	2	.500
Sullivan	14	4	5	.444
Posedel	13	3	8	.385
Strincevich	11	1	4	.200
Coffman	14	0	2	.000
Javery	10	0	2	.000

Perfect Tourney

RICHMOND, Va., June 26 (AP)—Found—the perfect golf tournament. Every contestant won a prize.

It happened in the Richmond Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament over the Glenwood Golf Club course when the press of news cut the field to 14.

Every player won at least one award, and after distribution of the prizes the executive committee discovered that there were two left over. The two committeemen awarded the trophies to themselves for "diligent and meritorious efforts" in conducting the tournament on one of the hottest days of the summer.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston, rain.
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia. (night).
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

Detroit at St. Louis (night).
(Only games scheduled.)

Rival Pilot Boosts Bee Infielder

By a Staff Photographer

Sibby Sisti (left), young third baseman of Boston's National League Bees, is called one of the circuit's most promising boys by Bill McKechnie (right), manager of the Cincinnati Reds. McKechnie is attracted by Sisti's speed of foot and his rapid development offensively and defensively.

Tiller Talk

Fog Welcome Thrill on Cruise

Soupy fog—long windward legs—cold hands on tiller and sheets! That is today's report from the U. S. C. G. cutter Thetis, envoy of the Cruising Club of America's fleet on their racing triangular trek from Block Island, R. I., via Mount Desert Rock, Maine, to Gloucester, Mass.

For most vacationists, this week's rain has placed a damper on outdoor fun. Tennis is out. Golf is problematical. Swimming is all right, but the sun-tan part of swimming is forgotten midst steady drizzle and dark clouds. In baseball, double-headers pile up.

But for yachtsmen, especially those out in Massachusetts Bay, now working their way to the second turning mark of their 450-mile course, the weather is a welcome thrill.

Ocean racers like being "lost" in the soup of fog and the shift of wind. It tests to perfection their ability at navigation. It proves their seaworthiness. It provides excellent stories around mid-winter firesides, matching those of the fishermen.

There is a straightening of spine as one peers into the grayness ahead. The face is toughened by a three-day beard, thus withstanding the invigorating yet wet curtain.

Sou'westers, yellow and salted from spray, are excellent coverings, except for faces and hands. Hands do get cold from the dampness of the wheel or tiller; but the cold is usually forgotten as skippers peer into the gray overhead for the telltale ripples of white canvas which mark wind changes, and as they focus upon the compass in front of them for flickers of the needle point.

It is a fact that all sailors love this close touch with the sea. There is an increased sense of mastery of the elements when fog enshrouds wind and sea. The yachtsmen have an even greater sense of mastery in a race of this nature.

On the long trek when sheets are tied down, course is set, he dreams into the grayness ahead, picturing himself in front of that fireside re-telling the story.

"After 10 hours of clear weather, we tacked into this soup, and from that point on it was like sailing in your own bathtub," he visions himself saying. "You couldn't see any of the other racers. And so when we came out of the fog four days later, right smack on the finish line, you should have heard those sirens and whistles blow. We thought we had sailed and navigated a good race, but we didn't imagine we were first into port."

And so, as the Thetis signals "fog" from the Massachusetts Bay racing course of the Cruising Club of America's 450-mile run, we, too, can vision, staring ahead beyond the limiting confines of our typewriter, those long rollers, salt-frosted bows, sou'westers, grayness and the bracing sensation of wet mist on roughened faces.

* * *

Because of the conditions, uncertain reports gave James H. Grove's cutter Blitzen a short lead as the yachts rounded the first turning buoy at Nantucket Lightship. Reports varied, however, so there can be no confirmation as to the leader of the race.

* * *

Other yachts leading the parade are Rudy Schaefer's yawl, Edlu II, second in least time allowance to Baruna, scratch boat; Bob DeCoppette's small sloop Coquette, which rounded the lightship yesterday still with 12 hours advantage in handicap; and R. H. Moore's sloop, Perroqueta.

* * *

The Noyes' brothers, Pike and Harry K. from Marblehead, were forced to withdraw their Tioga Too from the race because of some unannounced disability.

* * *

Blitzen was last year's California-Honolulu victor, and will be a difficult boat to overhaul once out in the lead. Visibility yesterday, it was reported, was less than 100 yards.

Wendell Davis

Sports Roundup

By Eddie Brietz

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Believe-it-or-not: Up to today the St. Louis Browns had won more games than the Yanks—and with Yankee castoffs, at that. . . . Also: Carl Snavely of Cornell will conduct a coaching school at Colorado U. this summer. One of his pupils will be Dutch Clark, coach of the Cleveland professional Rams. . . . Even though he has been retired for the season, Van Mungo will be cut in for a full share of any series money the Dodgers collect.

* * *

They say poor Mr. Ford C. Frick fell out of his easy chair Monday night when one of the radio fellows calmly announced: ". . . All the other games in the major leagues, also the National, were rained out."

* * *

St. Louis writers say Ray Blades really got tough last spring and soured the Cardinals with his iron-handed methods. . . . The new Fordham-Tennessee football series is for three years, starting in the Cleveland stadium in 1941. Fordham goes to Knoxville in 1942 and the Vols come here in 1943. . . . Doc Sutherland is in town for a conference with the Brooklyn football barons.

* * *

Freddie Fitzsimmons appointed himself ambassador without portfolio to talk "Hot Potato" Hamlin off his pout and back into the Dodger line-up. . . . We could scarcely believe our eyes when one of the N. Y. papers today called Joe Di Maggio "just another center fielder."

* * *

Today's Guest Star

Tom Meany, New York P. M.: "Ben Chapman is now wearing glasses. . . . Undoubtedly they will enable him to do a better job of umpiring."

Loomis School Leads in Prep Yacht Series

ANNAPOLIS, June 26 (AP) — Loomis School's crew took the lead in the preliminary races for the Mallory Cup in the Interscholastic Yacht Racing Association's eleventh annual regatta at the Naval Academy yesterday.

Butler Whiting, Jr., skippered the Loomis crew, from Windsor, Conn., to a third in the first race and a clean first in the second. Donald Bachem and Courtland Ames are crew members.

Crews from 14 prep schools participated in the two eight-mile races which will place seven crews in final competition for the Mallory Cup. Three-man crews from each school used Naval Academy "knockabouts" to sail under a strong wind over the leeward-windward course.

Second to Loomis' 26¼ points was Deerfield School, of Deerfield, Mass., with 24¼ points. Deerfield's skipper Arthur Pounds and crewmen James Starkweather and Bourne Upham won the first race but placed fifth in the second trial.

Belmont Hill School, from Belmont, Mass., took third with 23 points by taking fifth in the first race and second in the other race. Belmont Hill has twice laid claim to the Mallory Cup by regatta victories in 1934 and 1937.

One more preliminary race was scheduled for this morning to begin the entries for the three final races this afternoon and Thursday.

The remaining schools finished the first day in this order: Kent School, Kent, Conn., 21; Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass., 17; St. Andrew's School, Middletown, Del., 16; St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., 14; Choate School, Wallingford, Conn., and St. George's School, Newport, R. I., 13; St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., 10; Hill School, Pottsdam, Pa., 9; Cheshire Academy, Cheshire, Conn., 8; Avon Old Farms, Avon, Conn., 2.

Champions Inspect Gun

Wide World

STRATFORD, Conn.—Mrs. M. L. Smythe of Aurora, Ohio, new women's skeet champion, looks over the gun of Robert W. Canfield of Locust Valley, L. I., who shot a perfect score to take the Great Eastern skeet championship from his shooting companion, Richard E. Shaughnessy, as the twelfth annual event, the largest ever held in the history of the sport, was concluded here June 23 on the Lordship Field of the Remington Gun Club.

Rain Causes Cancellation Of Net Play

Rain for the third straight day postponed the opening rounds of the junior boys state championship play at the Longwood Cricket Club today, forcing the youngsters indoors for ping pong and other amusements.

Although the younger girls were able to play two and three rounds Monday morning before the steady rain commenced, they, too, must await clear skies. The playing courts this morning were likened to an immense swimming pool.

With the continued postponement of the tournament, officials will be forced to rush through matches starting tomorrow, if possible, in order to finish the tourney by Sunday.

Young Bud Hart, from Miami, seeded No. 1 in the junior boys division welcomes the chance for rest before his journey to the national interscholastic championships at Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, next week.

Florida Champion

Hart, a senior next year at Gesu High, Miami, was winner of the Florida State interscholastic tournament held in Orlando this past spring, as was his young sister, Doris, in the girls' division, who is not competing in the Longwood tourney.

The Miami boy is making his first eastern tour. After playing several difficult matches with Frank Guernsey and Archie Henderson in recent tournaments, Bud feels that he is ready for the national school championship, which annually attracts outstanding preparatory school champions in the country.

Hart's record in the last two years of competition has shown increasing form. A year ago this Spring, he was crowned southeastern scholastic champion, after defeating Jacksonville, Fla.'s Jack Blair in the finals at Clinton, South Carolina.

This year he again downed Blair in the Florida State high school championships. He lost to Earl Bartlett of New Orleans in the finals of the southern junior championships recently, and lost in the final round of the doubles with Bartlett again facing him across court.

Last year, Hart lasted until the third round in the national junior championship meeting at Culver, Ind., when Al Everts from Newton ousted him.

Sister Doris

Bud reports that his sister Doris, just turned 15, plans to play all the eastern grass tournaments this year. Doris, after winning Florida's State high school championship for girls, went to the southern women's championships and was proclaimed champion. She also won in the doubles final.

Young Miss Hart has shown great promise in Florida, and with the experience of major competition gained this summer, she might develop with great strides next winter in Florida tournaments.

W. A. D.

Eastern School Golfers in Tie For 1940 Medal

GREENWICH, Conn., June 26 (AP)—Charles M. Davis of Lawrenceville, last year's co-medalist, tied at 76 with Benno Janssen of Exeter today as they went into the second 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round of the Eastern Interscholastic golf championship at the Greenwich Country Club.

In team competition, Exeter, scoring a total of 321 yesterday, maintained a 12-stroke lead over its nearest rival, Hotchkiss, Lawrenceville, defending champion, scored a total of 338.

Bobby Edwards of Brunswick School, Greenwich, and George Isham of Hill were runners-up with 77s.

In the field of more than 75 players who entered the tournament Walter Beckjord of Milton, Freemont Peck of Deerfield and Bob Montgomery of Lawrenceville, all with 78s, were among the leaders in individual play.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .360; Walker, Brooklyn, .341.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 43; Frey, Cincinnati, 42.
Runs Batted In—Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 48; Mize, St. Louis, and Danning, New York, 47.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 76; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 72.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 19; Moore, New York, and Werber, Cincinnati, 16.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 9; Gustine, Pittsburgh, 6.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 19; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 10.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; Moore, St. Louis 7.
Pitching—Melton, New York, and Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 6-1.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .363; Finney, Boston, .364.
Runs—McCosky, Detroit, 52; Williams, Boston, 50.
Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 58; Greenberg, Detroit, 49.
Hits—Finney, Boston, 86; Cramer, Boston, 83.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 25; Boudreau, Cleveland, 19.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, and Keller, Yankees, 9.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, and Trosky, Cleveland, 17.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 15; Walker, Washington, 10.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 9-1; Smith, Cleveland, 8-1.

Unicorn Tourney

Carding a gross 83, Thomas Kedien yesterday won the President's Cup in the Middlesex Apartment Owners Association's seventh annual golf tournament at Unicorn. E. J. Woelfel won low gross among the guests with an 80, while George Gilman won the award for low putts with 32.

Andersen Captivates Crowd By Blazing Finish in Open

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It may have been Horton Smith who walked off with top honors in the 34th annual State open golf championship which concluded at Oyster Harbors Club yesterday, but it was spunky little Gene Andersen, the home club pro, who captured the imagination of the gallery.

Wearing a battered green felt hat that is as distinctive as Harold "Jug" McSpaden's red sweater, Andersen carded five birdies and went over regulation figures on only two holes to post a three-under-par 69 and win the runner-up spot for the third time in the past four years.

With that sparkling round, Gene completely took the play from McSpaden, who before yesterday's final 36 holes began was tied with Smith behind the first-day leader, Eddie Burke of the neighboring Wianno Club. The Winchester pro was five strokes ahead of the Oyster Harbors teacher when he started out, but when the latter finished, "Jug" was one stroke behind.

"I felt that round coming on," Andersen declared in his pro shop yesterday afternoon, "in fact I told 'Jug' in the locker room I was going to catch him. 'Jug' said I would have to be under 70 to do it, and that's what I was."

The former Swampscott athlete, now in his fifth summer at the Cape resort where he transferred from Colonial in Lynnfield, played his own game all the way that final round, despite the fact he was playing with Jimmy Thomson of Chicopee, who outdrove him on every tee anywhere up to 50 yards.

Gallery Grew

With a gallery that grew at each hole as word was passed around that Andersen was "hot" and might pass McSpaden, chunky Gene refused to become ruffled, even at such a time as when a frisky dachshund tore in front of him just as he was about to connect with his second shot on the par four 15th. He put his ball on the green, and took his par.

Gene's 69 tied his competitive record, which he has earned in two previous tournaments. His lowest score, however, is a 65 which he turned in over his home course. His score yesterday, won a special prize donated by Miss Jean Hinkle, Chairman of the Women's Golf Committee at Oyster Harbors.

* * *

By his victory, Smith won top prize money of $400. Other awards and scores were as follows: Andersen, 291, $200; McSpaden, 292, $150; Tony Manero of Salem, 299, $100; Jimmy Thomson, 300, $43.34; Dave Hackney of Vesper, 300, $43.33; Ed Burke of Wiano, 300, $43.33; and Harry Nettlebladt of Framingham, 301, $20. Thomson got the extra penny of the $130 split, it was laughingly explained, because he had the farthest distance to travel.

* * *

Smith's 287, ironically enough, was just the score he would like to have had in the national open at Cleveland this year. Horton had a 288, which was not good enough by one stroke to tie Lawson Little and Gene Sarazen for the play-off.

* * *

The Oak Park, Ill. pro, incidentally could have tied Byron Nelson's record of 283 for the tournament if his putts—of all things— had dropped. The finest putter in the game, Horton had four three-putt greens in yesterday's rounds, and with his skill he should not have missed one. Two, for instance, were two-footers.

Wide World

Horton Smith

* * *

Jimmy Thomson's power appears to be more of a handicap to him than a help. What he gains in distance he often loses in accuracy. On the par-five 14th hole, 539 yards long, Thomson was hole high with a drive and a spoon—but in a trap at the right of the green. On the 12th, he lost a stroke when he sliced a drive deep into the woods, and on the 15th, only his competitive heart saved him when he hooked into the rough at the left and found himself with barely enough room to swing his club because of the proximity of his ball to a tree. If Jimmy ever does achieve accuracy, though, watch out.

* * *

When Smith left the final green after holing his putt for a par-four, a broad grin spread over his face. It has been a long time since he has had occasion to smile like that, for his last individual victory was in the North and South open at Pinehurst in 1937.

* * *

The Oyster Harbors course proved an excellent test of golf, and stood up well under the two days of almost continual rain. One of the pros declared that it was impossible to tell that the greens had even been played on when he started out the second day, so well had the greenskeepers done their job—a tribute to the ability of Head Greenkeeper Mike McDonough and his assistants.

* * *

And while tributes are being passed around, many thanks are due Albert W. Rockwood, President and Treasurer, and A. Oram Fulton, Chairman of the Golf and Green Committees at Oyster Harbors, for the excellent press accommodations. Special arrangements were even made in the dining room so that the boys who had editions to catch and could not make the regular dining room hours would not go hungry or have to drive over to the village.

* * *

Ted Bishop won the prize for the lowest-scoring amateur, when he posted a total of 301 for the 72 holes. Mel Demarais of United Shoe was second with 311, while Kenny Corcoran, Oyster Harbors amateur champion, was third with 312.

Archers at Storrs

STORRS, Conn., June 26 (AP)—Amateur archers from the eastern half of the United States and Canada began shooting today on the University of Connecticut grounds in the Eastern Archery Association's annual four-day tournament.

Nearly half a hundred contestants who arrived last night for early registration were assigned immediately to targets regardless of ability.

They will be rearranged according to skill after the first half day of competition, beginners and experts in their respective groups.

Tarzan Brown Wins

Tarzan Brown, Westerly, R. I., continued his recent 10-mile run domination last night by taking the East Longmeadow (near Springfield) road race in 55:30.

Brown finished five seconds before Frank Darrah of Newton. Hawk Zamperelli, Medford, was in third place, while veteran Clarence De Mar trailed in 16th position.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	6	15	6	.400
Finney	52	236	86	.364
Williams	54	213	72	.338
Di Maggio	18	42	14	.333
Cramer	57	254	83	.327
Peacock	28	52	17	.327
Foxx	57	219	65	.297
Tabor	54	206	57	.277
Doerr	54	227	60	.264
Spence	7	8	2	.250
Cronin	57	206	47	.228
Desautels	45	144	30	.208
Owen	7	18	3	.167
Glenn	6	8	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	37	109	38	.349
Moore	31	108	34	.315
Ross	51	196	60	.306
Miller	51	190	58	.305
Andrews	9	14	4	.286
Hassett	51	196	53	.270
West	50	189	51	.268
Sisti	56	123	29	.236
Cooney	26	65	15	.231
Warstler	27	54	12	.222
Glossop	33	99	20	.202
Berres	27	44	8	.182
Masi	22	49	8	.163
Wietelmann	9	8	1	.125

Sport Siftings

When Gar Wood, Jr., of Algonac, Mich., and University of Tulsa faces the starting gun in defense of his intercollegiate outboard championship at Geneva, N. Y., next Saturday and Sunday in the 11th annual regatta of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association, his chief rival will be Frank Desmond of Short Hills, N. J. Desmond won the schoolboy crown while representing Canterbury School at Montauk Point, L. I., last June. Desmond now wears the Navy Blue and White of Villanova.

In the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association, which was formed in 1930, a large turnout of alumni drivers, including former champions, is expected on Seneca Lake. Special events are scheduled.

* * *

The N. Y. football Giants have signed contracts in hand from three more newcomers. They are: Rex Williams, 195-pound center from Texas Tech; R. H. Sparks, of Trinity College, Texas, and James Crumley of Roanoke College, Salem, Va., both fullbacks. All three are asked to report to Blue Hill C. C. on Aug. 15.

* * *

Three members of the University of Michigan coaching staff will spend their summer at camps. Swimming mentor Matt Mann operates his own camp in Canada and Wallie Weber, freshman football coach, is a member of its staff. Ernie McCoy, frosh baseball coach, will be in charge of recreation at a camp near Lake Placid, N. Y.

G. M. R. H.

Family Affair

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—A pair of brothers may hold down the two tackle positions on Marquette's varsity football team next fall. Charles Peifer was a letterman last fall and starred in spring drills, along with his brother, Jack, a promising freshman.

Cubs Spring Surprise in Night Game at Ebbets Field—National Collegiate Golf

Bud Ward Pleases Northwest Golf Fans Keeping Up Game

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Marvin (Bud) Ward is the sort of a champion the Northwest golfers and golfing fans like. Even though he's national amateur champion the Spokane youth is neither too proud nor afraid to compete in the local tournaments and risk his hard-earned reputation.

On his way up the ladder in 1939, Bud won the Pacific Northwest open. This year he rushed home from the national open to defend his Northwest title and give the native professionals and amateurs another chance to beat him.

The pros, led by Charles Congdon of Tacoma, Washington State professional champion, and the Zimmerman brothers Al and Emery from Portland; and outstanding amateurs like Seattle's Harry Givan and Olympia's Bud Haskell, were out to show the champ some top-notch golf.

Tees Moved Back

Northwest golf officials didn't want par to take too much of a beating, so they moved back all the tees as far as they could, then cut two strokes from the normal par 72 at Sand Point course here, leaving a difficult 70.

To make things harder, the hole cups were moved daily to the most difficult places on the greens. On one hole, with a 60-foot green, the pin was placed five feet from an edge bordered by a trap. On seeing this, one pro was heard to exclaim, "Why not put them in the traps—at least we could hit them there."

Champion Ward started things off with a neat 67, only to find Givan, Congdon, Haskell, and Ken Tucker keeping pace with identical scores. Second day saw Bud shoot another sub-par round, this time a 69, which was only good enough for a tie for second place with Givan, due to Congdon's second round 66 score.

Final Day's Play

Entering the final day's play of 36 holes, Ward had his work cut out, trailing by three strokes. In the morning round he continued his assault on par with another 69 and moved into a tie for the lead. Congdon had slipped to a 72, but Givan made it a three-way tie by continuing to match the champion stroke for stroke with another 69.

Such stubborn resistance might have daunted a less experienced golfer. But not Bud Ward. If 69's and 67's were not good enough to win, Bud figured he'd better get hot. Five birdies, one bogey, and 12 pars told the story of that final round of 66, to assure him another championship as his opposition felt the pressure.

Nine under par with a 271 (67-69-69-66) is really playing golf, a fact agreed upon by competitors and fans alike. Givan and Emery Zimmerman tied for second place with 276, after the Seattle golfer slipped to a 71 while the Portlander came from behind with a last round 65 to hit top-money for the professionals.

Zest for Competition

A close tournament like that could have sent Ward back to Spokane for a golfing rest. The champion has a zest for competition, however, and as soon as the open tourney was over he entered the Pacific Northwest amateur tournament to be held this week here at Broadmoor.

Any one of a dozen northwest amateurs stand an excellent chance of defeating Ward, should they register some of the sub-par golf shown in recent weeks. Ward cannot be expected to stay below par all the time, and all the amateurs are awaiting his first "slip." But Ward is a great match player, and may stop them all and win another trophy.

The opposition forces in the amateur event will be headed by defending champion Jack Westland, of Everett, and Givan, both former Walker Cup stars.

Other leading amateurs competing include Ken Black of Vancouver, B. C., last year's finalist; Palmer Smith, Northwest Intercollegiate star from the University of Washington; Gerry Bert, Jr., Seattle city champion; and Albert (Scotty) Campbell of Seattle.

Women's Tourney

To make the week complete for the golfers, the Pacific Northwest women's amateur tournament also will be held here. Marion McDougall of Portland, who has won the title five times in the last six years, will find the 1940 field better than ever.

Hoping to win the crown from the defending titleholder are Muriel Veatch of Longview, Washington State champion; Mrs. Joy Priebe, Seattle city champion, and many others. Mrs. Priebe has been playing outstanding golf the past few weeks, carding a 72 in competition on a difficult course. As it has been 16 years since a Seattle player won this tournament, local golfers are pulling for Mrs. Priebe.

Oregon is also sending another title-bound youngster, 15-year-old Dorothy (Sissy) Green. Young Miss Green was medalist in the recent Oregon State women's championship.

Bob Cahn

Learning to Swim

The Side Stroke

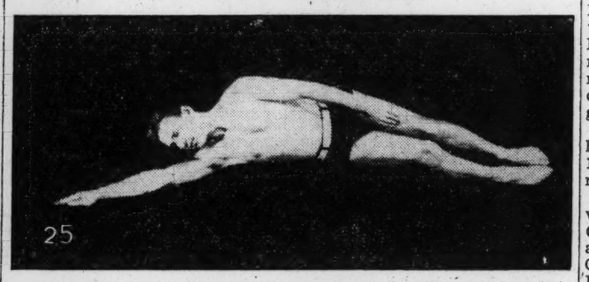
By Guy Larcom, Jr.

(Co-Author With Harold S. Ulen of "The Complete Swimmer")

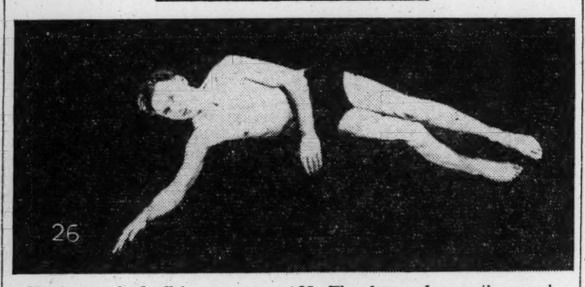
This is the ninth of a series of 12 articles

"The side stroke is an old stroke, far slower than the crawl, back crawl, or even the breastroke, yet still remarkably popular. Swum in a comfortable position on the side without straining the muscles or moving the limbs rapidly and with a luxuriously long glide, it is probably the least strenuous of all."

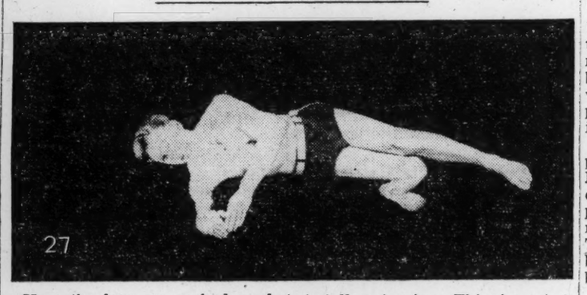
A breast stroker swimming in rough water may instinctively turn his head to the side so that breathing will be easier. If he does this for long, it will gradually affect his stroke until eventually he will be swimming what is known as the side stroke. Indeed, the side stroke may have been developed in this way, for the two strokes are of the same type. The side stroke has, for example, the same glide at the completion of each stroke (see figure 25) as does its fellow, and this glide marks the beginning and end of each cycle of a single stroke and kick.



Although it will not bring admiring gasps from spectators, the side stroke has a logical place in every person's swimming equipment because of its general usefulness. It is a good rough water stroke, permitting the swimmer to face away from the waves and chop and thus avoid unexpected "mouthfuls." Although the position of the body—on the side—seems less natural than the other swimming positions, it is not difficult to assume while swimming and it involves no strain on the body or the neck. Its famous scissor kick makes it an extremely valuable adjunct to lifesaving work.



Having pushed off in a prone or glide position, arms and legs extended as if in the breast stroke, the swimmer can pull one arm back to the hip, simultaneously rolling onto his side into position 25. The forward arm then makes a short pull to a point below the shoulder as in 26. This pull enables the arm, the one on the hip, to be slipped forward and the legs to be drawn up until 27 is assumed.



Here the legs are cocked ready for the kick, the upper or rear arm (left in the picture) to be pulled back to the hip again, the lower or forward arm to be extended. The drive occurs here, and like the drive in the breast stroke, shoots the swimmer ahead rapidly for a yard or more. As momentum declines, another revolution of the stroke occurs.

The swimmer can exhale during the pull of the rear arm and during the kick, in other words during the glide; can inhale during the movements in Figure 26. The scissor kick is like the breast-stroke kick, an effective way of enabling the legs to "grip" the water and drive the body forward. The knees are bent and the legs drawn up, on the side, from which point they press backward until brought together at full extension. As in the breast-stroke kick, the emphasis is at full extension. This is not a squeeze nor wholly a thrust kick, but a combination of both. The swimmer should begin the leg drive relatively slowly, putting his greatest pressure on as they are fully extended, then allowing them to relax and swing together as in Figure 25.

The side stroke can be speeded up by recovering the rear or upper arm through the air; in figure 26, for example, it would be above water, entering forward of the head before coming opposite the other arm in position 27. The legs recover at the same time. Incorporation of this single overarm is the first step in the change from the side stroke to the overarm strokes. The second change is to the trudgen.

Photographs and quotations are from "The Complete Swimmer," published by the Macmillan Company of New York and obtainable at your local bookstore.

Burke Gains 4-and-3 Win In Round One

MANCHESTER, Vt., June 26 (AP)—After losing three of the first five holes by erratic putting, John P. Burke of Georgetown, the 1938 and only former winner entered in the National Collegiate A. A. golf championship, pulled himself together and gained a 4-and-3 first round victory over John B. Leidy of Michigan, today in the rain at Ekwanok.

In other early matches, Burley Jacobs of Wisconsin, defeated Robert E. Bingham of Amherst, New England intercollegiate titlist, 5 and 3, and Lee Ramsel of Louisiana State eliminated Warren Berl of Stanford, last year's runner-up, by chipping into the cup from five yards off the 18th green to win 1 up.

Cary Middlecoff, of Mississippi, holed out for a par-four on the 18th green to defeat Don Kennedy of Stanford, 1 up.

Otto Greiner, of Baltimore, advanced with a 2-and-1 win over Chester Bland, of Northwestern, and Rennie Kelly of Southern California, ousted H. R. Patton of Illinois, 4 and 3.

Faced by unfavorable weather conditions for the third consecutive day, tournament officials decided to limit the 64 survivors, who represented 29 widely scattered colleges, to one round today. As a result the semifinals, which will be played Friday afternoon, were reduced from 36 to 18 holes.

Henry Russell, one of Duke's four qualifiers, made a valiant effort to pull even with F. Dix Brooke of the Universtiy of Virginia, by trying to chip in on the 18th green for a birdie three. But he missed, and Brooke's par on the hole gave him a 1 up victory.

Dartmouth's smoot-playing Bill Clark caught Henry Castillo, one of the stars on the Louisiana State team that tied Princeton for the group championship yesterday, far below his usual form and gave that Southerner, who had seven three-putt greens, a 6-and-4 drubbing.

Brooklyn Dodgers Slow To Walk in Pennant Race

By the Associated Press

There is no time like midnight to unmask a surprise.

The Chicago Cubs did it last night, revealing even to the stout-hearted Flatbush fans that the Brooklyn Dodgers are no wonder-workers and that it will take a long battle to bring the National League pennant to Ebbets Field.

Of their last nine decisions, the Dodgers have dropped seven. That scarcely is a championship pace. The fact that it took 26 innings in two games to beat Brooklyn the seventh time, 8-3, could not cloak the Dodgers' disappointing slide.

Rally is Stopped

They had a better chance than the Cubs to win last night. Trailing by one run as they went to bat in the last of the ninth, the Dodgers got a three-all tie when Babe Phelps opened with a home run. Pitcher Hugh Casey was called out on strikes, but PeeWee Reese tripled.

Then Manager Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs came up with what looked like strange strategy. He ordered Cookie Lavagetto and Dixie Walker purposely passed to fill the bases so Charley Root could pitch to Joe Medwick.

Imagine choosing, voluntarily, to pitch to Medwick with the bases loaded. The Cubs did. And on the first pitch Medwick dribbled a double play grounder to short. That was the ball game. The Dodgers made five errors and virtually gave the contest to the Cubs.

Passeau Starred

The Cubs did not need any urging to grab what was offered. Dominic Dallessandro hit a triple, two doubles and a single to pace a 14-hit attack and relief pitcher Claude Passeau held the Dodgers hitless through the four extra innings.

The only other game in the National League saw the Pittsburgh Pirates outlast the Phillies to win 9-7 and rise into fifth place again. It was the kind of a game in which Pittsburgh scored six runs in the first half of an inning without the Phils changing pitchers and then the tail-enders coming back for four runs in their half of the same frame.

The day was a big but generally ineffectual interim in the American League, where the Cleveland Indians stopped the New York Yankees again, while Boston and Detroit were standing each other off in a doubleheader.

Two for Trosky

Hal Trosky hit his 16th and 17th homers of the year to lead the Indians to a 5-3 triumph over the world champions before rain halted the game at the end of five innings. The big bats of the Tribe were enough to give Lefty Al Milnar his 11th victory of the season and steer the Yanks to fifth place—a not wholly unexpected occurrence.

The Red Sox routed Schoolboy Rowe for his first defeat in taking the first half of their doubleheader, 11-7, despite three home runs by the Tiger sluggers. Lou Finney and Jim Tabor each made four hits. But in the second game Hal Newhouser stopped the Red Sox with four hits and seven strikeouts to win, 5-1.

The St. Louis Browns, eager to pass the Yanks, had quite a struggle before they managed it by downing the Philadelphia Athletics, 12-10, in a night game. A one-man show by John Berardino made it possible. He hit a triple and two singles to bat in six runs.

In another night game the Washington Senators staved off a four-run rally in the ninth by the Chicago White Sox to win, 7-6. The Senators outhit the Sox, 15-9, but two of Chicago's blows were homers good for four tallies.

College Net Play

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 26 (AP)—The National intercollegiate tennis championship was postponed yesterday for the second consecutive day.

Officials announced that the courts were too wet from an overnight rain.

Starting time was reset for 10 a. m. today.

Canada Golf Set for July Is Canceled

TORONTO (CP)—The Canadian amateur golf championship, the Canadian junior championship and the interprovincial team match for the Willingdon Cup, all scheduled for the Mayfair Golf and Country Club, Edmonton, Alta., during the week of July 29, have been canceled, B. L. Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Royal Canadian Golf Association, announced.

It was intimated by Anderson that war conditions were chiefly responsible for the decision to call off the competitions. He added that the Canadian open, scheduled to be played over the course of the Toronto Scarborough Club Aug. 15, 16 and 17, will be held as planned, and that all provincial associations are carrying on their tournaments as originally arranged.

"With conditions such as they are at present it would be extremely unlikely that many of the outstanding players in the east would make the trip west," Anderson said. "Many of them have already enlisted, others are awaiting the call to the colors and many of them have not concentrated on golf this season as they have done in previous years. This would mean, if the championships were held, that the field would be composed mainly of western players, and therefore the spectators at the championship would not be witnessing a truly Canadian event.

"In all probability the Mayfair Club will be given the opportunity to stage the next amateur championship, whenever it is renewed, perhaps next year."

The decision to call off the three events was practically unanimous on the part of the directors of the association and had been under consideration for more than a month by the R. C. G. A. executive, the members of the tournament committee and officials of the Mayfair Club, Anderson said.

Thirty-two veterans are included on the University of Texas football squad, which will open Indiana University's 1940 football season at Bloomington Oct. 5.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Van Mungo Missed the Boat

This has been a sad season for pitchers. Dizzy Dean, once champion of all right-handers, is laboring in the Texas League, with only scant hope of ever returning to the luxurious company of the majors. Lefty Grove may be throwing out his final innings for the Red Sox. Lou Fette was on his way past the National League waiver line until Brooklyn stepped in and called a halt. Cy Blanton is barely hanging on with the Phillies. Now comes word that Van Mungo is off the active list at Ebbets Field.

Van Lingle Mungo . . . a magic name in the National pastime a short while back. Men who knew their baseball said he could be the greatest pitcher in the game . . . one of the mound leaders of the modern generation. He had tremendous speed, with a powerful physique that would work tirelessly for many innings. When he threw that long whip of his back and snapped it in the direction of the plate, batters suddenly fell into slumps.

Van Had Everything

However, except for occasional flashes, Mungo did not make the grade. There were times when he was almost unbeatable. But because these times were not frequent and because they did not linger over a period of years, Van will not go down in history as an outstanding hurler. He had everything, but he missed the boat.

In 1934 Mungo won 18 games for the sixth-place Dodgers and led the league with a total of 315 innings. Two years later, with an outfit which finished seventh, he struck out 238 batters and captured 18 more decisions. However, prior to '34 at no time had he finished far above a .500 percentage in games won and lost, and since '36 has been well under. For '38 and '39, Van had a total of eight triumphs. This spring he has added only one to his collection, and that in a one-inning relief job.

Stengel Speaks

Casey Stengel, manager of the Bees, was talking about Mungo recently. It was while Casey was piloting the Dodgers that the husky hurler delivered his most effective work.

"I've heard all sorts of stories about Mungo since I've left Brooklyn," said Stengel. "They tell about his temper . . . how he has torn up his uniform . . . how he dented lockers and knocked them over . . . how he left the team for no apparent reason and went home to Pageland, S. C. Yes, the big guy has his faults, and nobody knows it any better than I. But let me tell you something. I'll take my hat off to him for the way he'd go in there and fight. You couldn't make him quit.

"When I had him at Brooklyn, the Deans were pitching great ball for the Cardinals," Casey continued. "Bill Lee was winning at Chicago. Carl Hubbell had his screwball popping for the Giants. Well, whenever I knew one of those guys was going to pitch against us, I'd throw Mungo in there. He wouldn't say a word . . . just grit his teeth and keep firing away. Once in a while it would happen that I couldn't use him against Hubbell or the Deans, and he'd put up a terrible squawk. He loved to beat those stars, and he could do it, too.

"During the past three years, you've heard about them going to do this and that for his arm," Stengel went on. "But they were wasting their time. The trouble has been in his head. Mungo is a grown man, but he still thinks like a child. If some manager could have taken the time and had the patience to nurse him along . . . baby him and win his complete confidence, I honestly think that he would have made the Deans and a few other boys look like something just out of high school. When I first saw him blowing balls over the plate, I couldn't sleep at night thinking about him and what he might do in a year or two. But he spent too much time reading newspapers, wishing he would be traded to a contending club and all that.

"Another thing about Van," said Casey. "And I think it had a lot to do with his disappointing record. He rarely signed a contract until after the regular season had started, or until it was too late for spring training. Even when he did go to camp, he wouldn't work. Like some other young fellows I can think of, he was always 'saving' himself . . . but nobody knows what for. My advice to young pitchers is to get into shape for today's game and let tomorrow take care of itself."

No Wimbledon Play

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—The All-England lawn tennis tournament, which was scheduled to be held at Wimbledon July 19 and 20, was canceled today. The tournament normally draws the world's greatest players.

Girls' softball achieved national status through the barnstorming activities of the Royals of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, who invaded New York for a series.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Hal Trosky, Indians—Hit his 16th and 17th home runs of year to lead Cleveland to 5-3 victory over Yankees.

Jim Tabor, Red Sox, and Hal Newhouser, Tigers—Former got four hits and batted in four runs to point way to first game triumph and latter pitched four-hit ball and fanned seven to take night-cap of double-header.

Bob Elliott, Pirates—His two doubles and single topped Pittsburgh's 15-hit attack on Phillies.

Dom Dallesandro, Cubs—Hit triple, two doubles and single to get Cubs' 13-inning decision over Dodgers.

John Berardino, Browns—Drove in six runs with triple and two singles to help beat Athletics 12-10.

Buddy Myer, Senators—Paced 15-hit assault on White Sox with double and two singles.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Frankie Parker won National clay courts tennis championship, defeating Gardnar Mulloy, 6—3, 6—0, 5—7, 6—1.

Three Years Ago—Don Lash, Indiana, won mile in 4:09.4 and two-mile in 9:22.5 at first Big Ten-Pacific Coast track meet; Coast team bettered world mile relay record with 3:11.8.

Five Years Ago—Gene Sarazen won Massachusetts open golf title by 14 strokes, shooting 285 for 72 holes.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 25

Rochester 4-0, Newark 0-1.
Buffalo 4-3, Syracuse 0-4.
Toronto 13, Baltimore 3.
Jersey City at Montreal, rain.

American Association

Milwaukee 10, Columbus 9.
Toledo 6, Kansas City 2.
St. Paul 11, Indianapolis 6.
Minneapolis 7, Louisville 6 (10 innings).

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 19, Oakland 0.
Portland 7, Sacramento 0.
Seattle 4, San Diego 1.
San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 4.

Texas League

Tulsa 4-4, Beaumont 3-5 (second game 12 innings).
Dallas 6-1, Shreveport 5-5 (second game 5 innings).
San Antonio 5, Fort Worth 3.
Houston 11, Oklahoma City 2.

Southern Association

Knoxville 8, Little Rock 7 (10 innings).
Atlanta 8, New Orleans 2.
Chattanooga 7, Birmingham 3.
Memphis 8-3, Nashville 4-10.

Eastern League

Binghamton 4, Elmira 3 (10 innings).
Williamsport 4, Albany 0.
Scranton at Hartford, rain.
Wilkes-Barre at Springfield, cold.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Cleveland	40	23	.635	0
Detroit	35	25	.603	2½
Boston	33	24	.579	4
St. Louis	30	33	.476	10
New York	28	31	.475	10
Chicago	26	32	.448	11½
Washington	25	38	.397	15
Philadelphia	22	35	.386	15

Results June 25

Boston 11, Detroit 7.
Detroit 5, Boston 1.
Washington 7, Chicago 6.
Cleveland 5, New York 3. (5 inns.)
St. Louis 12, Philadelphia 10.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Cincinnati	38	20	.655	0
Brooklyn	34	20	.630	2
New York	33	21	.611	3
Chicago	33	29	.532	7
Pittsburgh	21	31	.415	13½
St. Louis	22	32	.407	14
Boston	19	32	.378	15½
Philadelphia	19	35	.352	17

Results June 25

Pittsburgh 9, Philadelphia 7.
Chicago 8, Brooklyn 3. (13 inns.)
Other games postponed.

Sport Shorts

By Earl Hilligan

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—The batting averages—old and new—prove it's a good thing that the teams which meet in the eighth annual Major League All-Star baseball game at St. Louis next month won't even faintly resemble, in personnel, the teams which fought it out last year at New York.

Excluding pitchers, the eight players who gave the American League a 3-to-1 victory last year entered that game with a collective plate average of .325. The current mark of those same players is .278. The National League team average before that game, .315, now has become .284.

Joe Di Maggio of New York's Yankees entered the 1939 game with a .435 average. He's now hitting .296. Other comparisons: Joe Cronin, Boston, .287 and .221; Red Rolfe, Yankees, .317 and .241; Bill Dickey, Yankees, .328 and .228; Joe Gordon, Yankees, .311 and .250. The big contrasts among the National Leaguers; Lon Frey, Cincinnati, .307 and .259; Ival Goodman, Cincinnati, .326 and .229; Mel Ott, New York, .328 and .263; Joe Medwick, Dodgers, (with St. Louis last year) .330 and .293 (through June 24.)

Who are your choices to take their places, fans?

* * *

Several gridiron coaches chinning at the recent N. C. A. A. track meet in Minneapolis, said it might be only a matter of time before the Rose Bowl game on New Year's Day becomes strictly a Pacific Coast Conference-Big Ten proposition. There's a growing conviction among many officials, particularly in the Big Ten, that these conferences compete on an equal amateur level. But Big Ten coaches haven't warmed up to the Rose Bowl idea yet. Too long a layover after the regular Big Ten season and too much difference in climate would add up to too many West Coast wins, they say.

Browns Announce Night Schedule

ST. LOUIS, June 26 (AP)—The Browns, authorized to double the limit of seven night games, announced yesterday the Boston Red Sox had refused to play twice under the lights and, instead, the Philadelphia Athletics would make three night appearances here.

The remaining schedule of night games for the Browns follows:

June 27, Detroit, July 23, New York (tentative); July 26, Boston; July 30, Washington; Aug. 2, Philadelphia; Aug. 6, Detroit; Aug. 9, Cleveland; Aug. 13, Chicago; Sept. 10, Philadelphia, and Sept. 20, Chicago.

East-West Tennis

SEWICKLEY, Pa., June 26 (AP)—Frankie Parker and Archie Henderson, who'll help defend the honors of the East in the three-day East-West tennis tournament starting here Friday, held an informal practice session yesterday.

Henderson outsteadied Parker, 6—4, in the first set, but Frankie ran the second set to 6—6 before rain halted the proceedings.

A two-and-one-half mile racing course has been approved for the running of the Gold Cup Championships on Northport Harbor, Long Island, next Aug. 17. The south turn has a radius of 500 feet and the north turn 750 feet.

WHERE TO DINE

DUTCHLAND

BROCKTON, 309 Battles Street
DORCHESTER, 705 Gallivan Blvd., Route 3.
FALMOUTH, County Road, Route 28.
HYANNIS, Main and Scudder Ave., Route 28.
KINGSTON, 91 Main St., Route 3.
MEDFORD, Revere Blvd. and Fellsway, Route 1.
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TOASTED SANDWICHES
ALL SOFT DRINKS
DUTCHLAND FARMS ICE CREAM

BOSTON

Ye Old Union Oyster House
For More than 115 Years at
41 UNION STREET
BRANCHES
143 STUART STREET
122 CANAL STREET
Two Minutes from Boston Garden
OPEN DAILY and SUNDAY
Air-Conditioned
A place you should visit and see the Old Oyster Bar and the stalls where they serve the choicest Oysters, Lobsters and
ALL KINDS OF SEA FOOD
SHORE DINNERS 65c to $1.25
Special NOON Luncheon

Brittany COFEE SHOP
The gardens are a delightful setting for luncheon, tea and dinner. Special arrangements for private parties.
222 Newbury St., next Exeter Kenmore 8410

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280 Huntington Avenue
Just Above Mass. Avenue
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily
Free Indoor Parking Space for Customers

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THE OLD STONE STUDIO COFFEE SHOP
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
EDITH W. HUDSON, Prop. TEL. 60-M
Open Every Day
Spring Street, Marion Center, Mass.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.
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724 FRANKLIN AVENUE
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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
June 26, 1940

Canada's First Woman Senator Directs Refugee Relief

Cairine Wilson, Public Servant and Mother of Eight Children, Works for War Orphans

By Carolyn Cox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa, Ont.

"Don't make an issue of anything unless you have to," is one of the principles of Senator Cairine Wilson of Ottawa. Bringing up her eight children has served as a good five-finger exercise for a political career. She handles the politicians just as she does her family.

"There is nothing to be gained," she says, "by going head on at a Chamber full of Senators. Speak a gentle word here, offer a suggestion there, take your own stand firmly without lashing out at them, and gradually you ease things along in the direction you wish them to go."

"Mother of Lost Causes," they have long called Senator Wilson. Today she stands out as a mother of Europe's persecuted and unfortunate.

Senator Wilson is unique in Canada; exceptional anywhere. Special circumstances in her own life, particularly conditions in Canada, have contributed to her success. But her own personality and her ability to touch politics with a light hand and relegate it gracefully to its proper proportions have been the principal factors.

A Senator's Daughter

Cairine Wilson was brought up in very comfortable circumstances in Montreal. Her father, the late Senator Mackay, was a successful, indeed a very rich, merchant, and a public spirited citizen of the Province of Quebec. When he passed on he left all his children wealthy, sons and daughters equally. Senator Wilson says she had never been taught to handle financial matters at home, but she thinks she must have inherited a streak of her father's Scottish shrewdness, a natural instinct toward her business affairs, for dealing with her own business has never bothered her.

This shrewdness is one of her big assets in public life. She is down to earth in her causes, practical and straightforward.

Cairine Mackay married Norman Wilson when he was associated with Canada's great lumber industry, and went to live, for twelve years, in the small town of Rockland, Ontario, where her husband managed a mill. Mr. Wilson had formerly served as Member of Parliament for Russell County.

Senator Wilson says she had, in those days, no interest whatever in a political career for herself, not even after her husband retired and brought her to live in the Capital. But that is hardly surprising, considering the large family she had—to keep her busy.

It took an appeal to the Privy Council in England, for a judgment acknowledging women as "persons" within the meaning of the British North America Act, to make Cairine Wilson's appointment to the Senate possible. Oddly enough it was The Honorable Ernest Lapointe, a Frenchman, a native of the Province of Quebec—which only last spring granted its women Provincial franchise—who was one of the strongest backers of the appeal and of making the appointment planned behind the appeal.

Alex Smith, one of the greatest organizers the Liberal Party ever had, sensed the possibilities in Cairine Wilson. He persuaded her to take an active part in the organizing of Women's Liberal Clubs. She became President of the Eastern Ontario Liberal Women's Association, and the head of the National Federation of Liberal Women. Mr. Smith suggested her for a Senatorship on the practical basis of her being a successful spoke in the party wheel.

Family Companionship

Cairine Wilson sees considerably more of her family than many an average mother who takes no hand in politics. Her wealth she and her children enjoy without ostentation. They ski, golf, swim, and garden. Mother holds her own in all these pursuits.

Norma, age 14, takes trophies in horse shows. Cairine junior won the Ladies Golf Championship in New Brunswick last summer. The two oldest daughters are married; and the Senator has three grandchildren. She can often be found pushing a grandchild in a pram round the roads of the Rockcliffe Park residence district of Ottawa.

Senator Wilson bought The Manor House, an Ottawa landmark on a fine hilltop overlooking the Ottawa River, and gave a Boston architect, J. W. Ames, the problem of enlarging it in the style of an 18th Century French Manor House. Today it is a comfortable, well appointed home, full of children of all ages and dogs of numerous breeds. Politicians come there, but find themselves only one of a number of details, not the rising sun itself.

"I think it is a very good thing," the Senator told The Christian Science Monitor representative, "for a woman in public life to have a husband and a family, and for a man who is in politics to have a wife and a number of children. There is nothing like a family to keep your idea of yourself balanced. I came back from a trip the other day," she laughed, "and asked my husband whether he had kept the account of my speech in Montreal in Thursday's paper. He hadn't even read it, let alone put it aside for me! The children, too, mean to be interested in what I am doing, but they have a lot of other things to think about that seem to them very important."

Active in Public Services

Their mother is active in all the finest public services in Canada. There are the constructive philanthropic and welfare causes, the Ottawa Welfare Bureau, of which she is a director, the Salvation Army and the Y. W. C. A.; the National Council of Women; the Women's Institutes—she is a life member of a branch near her summer home at St. Andrews in New Brunswick; the Victorian Order of Nurses.

Her greatest Lost Cause is that outcast War Baby of the world conflict of 1914-18. Cairine Wilson is President of the League of Nations Society of Canada.

That comfortable, well-fed, happy people do not look on at the distress in Europe today without doing something about it is a view so natural to Senator Wilson that she never questioned her own obligation to act. She is Chairman of the National Committee on Refugees and Victims of Political Persecution.

It has not been an easy task to thread a way through the political maze that has surrounded the refugee question everywhere. Countries with unemployed of their own, with undernourished children in their poorer districts, have their own troubles. Senator Wilson has not protested this fact, nor tried to shove across on an unwilling group of officials an ill-conceived, hurried plan. She has simply pushed ahead, one step at a time, relentlessly edging her way along to meet an appalling need.

Love Her for This Work

Today she sees under her a well advanced scheme for bringing into Canada orphan children for adoption. Canadians have loved her for this work, and have rushed to offer homes for all the children she has been given permission to bring into the country. And it has often been homes with low incomes that have most promptly opened their doors. She is raising a central fund to stand behind this venture, to take care of unforeseen possibilities, to meet the crisis if a welcoming home today becomes an economic casualty tomorrow.

It has been slow work. For a long time the Committee was "Senator Wilson's Committee," always running out of funds, always saved by a cheque from the Senator. She plugged away to make it a national affair, not just a personal philanthropy.

Meanwhile, a steady stream of practical kindness has gone out from this generous woman to innumerable refugee families. Senator Wilson's appreciation of what the persecuted, hunted cream of Europe's intelligent, thinking citizens can contribute to any new country like Canada that gives them refuge must have furnished courage to all who felt it. She goes on and on being interested in them, and in a practical way—with shrewd suggestions, careful advice.

Senator Wilson thinks the best thing about being in her political post is the opportunity it gives her of seeing at first hand how things are done, of learning about the country's economics and legislation. Her own speeches have become more and more packed with information for her audiences. Her Senate appointment—made ten years ago—is for life. With dignity and poise she is doing a creditable job as Canada's first woman senator. She says prejudice is such that a woman in politics still needs to be better qualified than a man for the same post. So she expects to work as hard as any of her confreres, if not a little harder. She works quietly, steadily, with her own set of values as to what is important. She is a topflight Public Housekeeper.

© Karsh; John Powis

1. Mrs. Cairine Wilson, Canada's first woman senator, seated at her desk. 2. Senator Wilson's home, The Manor House, is an old Ottawa landmark, situated on a hilltop overlooking the Ottawa River. 3. Senator Wilson joins her sons on skis. 4. Entrance to the Manor House.

Nebraska Women Turn Gas Station Into Library

By Helen Irene Peterson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gretna, Nebraska

Neither the old town fire barn nor yet an abandoned gasoline filling station are likely places to associate with quiet relaxation or mental improvement. Yet out of a background of beginnings in these unseemly surroundings a small group of women in Gretna, Nebraska, have achieved both in the culmination of a project which is a signal achievement in civic service.

The Gretna Public Library, a few months ago, observed its tenth birthday anniversary. Proudly it held open house in its new home—which is a monument to the devotion and the energy of the band of nineteen farm and town women who compose the Gretna Woman's Club.

This library success story dates back to 1929. Gretna, with a population of 475, had no public library. Feeling this lack keenly, the Woman's Club secured from the village board the free use of a room in the Town Hall. And with a nucleus of twelve donated books they proceeded to establish the Gretna Public Library.

Into Vacated Fire House

The library moved in where the town fire-fighting equipment moved out. The village fathers had found a more convenient and desirable location for the hose cart and its companion implements. The library, not being in a position to choose, was glad to occupy a corner of this vacated fire house. Not only was the location undesirable, but the place was dingy, cramped, poorly lighted and badly ventilated. Moreover, on the other side of a flimsy partition was the village jail!

The library flourished in spite of its surroundings; its books were in demand. In the course of eight years the number of books on its shelves increased from 12 to 1,800, and circulation rose to 1,910 volumes in 1937. By then the library had hopelessly outgrown the location.

The women looked around them. And they saw possibilities in an uninspiring but well-located corner lot which had for years yielded no profit except weeds for the public to see and taxes for the owner to pay. On this lot, 65 by 166 feet, stood a nailed-up, billboarded gasoline filling station, substantially built of brick. Relic of a rerouted highway, it wore the melancholy air of long-vacated property.

Interviewed the Owners

Feeling a trepidation which they tried not to show, a committee of members went to interview the owners, the Standard Oil Company of Nebraska. Officials of the company later admitted that they were a bit flabbergasted by the audacity of the idea, but the more they pondered the plan the better they thought of it. They expressed their opinion in deed when they voted to donate the property outright to the Gretna Woman's Club, stipulating only that it always be used as a public library. For expediency in ownership, the club immediately incorporated.

And so the library was graduated from the fire barn into a filling station. Considerable repairing and remodeling were necessary in order to make the place usable at all. Believing that piecemeal improvements are expensive and often less satisfactory in the end, the club elected to undertake extensive improvements in the beginning and thus make the place really adequate at the outset. It cost the club $835 to alter and fit the boarded-up eyesore so it would dispense culture and education through books, instead of gasoline and oil through pumps.

The large portico, enclosed in matching brick, added a room 17 by 22 feet to the original "office" which measured 17 by 16 feet. What was the front door of the building is now the door between the two rooms, and into the old front windows have been set recessed book shelves. A service room, which is now equipped with kitchenette facilities, and a toilet were parts of the original building. The new interior is attractively finished in wallboard, and the rooms are very light and cheerful. The whole building, from foundation to roof, was put in first-class condition, and an oil burning stove for heating was installed.

Gifts Helped

Window shades, drapes, and several pieces of furniture were gifts from business houses. Some of the varnishing and other finishing touches were done by club members themselves, as were the landscaping and planting of trees, shrubs and flowers on the grounds. Viewed from the exterior, the building is a handsome structure in a well cared for setting.

The problem of finances, with all the complications of the last decade, was something to be reckoned with. In the very beginning the library got off to a good start as the result of an especially successful home talent entertainment, the gross proceeds of which were in excess of $200. There never has been a library tax levy, but, through the years the village gave the cause $225 and, while it remained in its first location, provided free heat and light as well as space. Beyond this help, the Woman's Club has, by dint of patient, unrelenting effort, provided the necessary wherewithal for maintenance and growth. Many books have been donated, and, since the club is a federated one, numbers have come to its shelves through the channels of the federation.

When the building project was undertaken, early in 1938, the club solicited funds directly. In spite of drouth and lean years the response was gratifying. No one subscription exceeded $25, and many were 50 cents and $1. Others who were unable to contribute any cash, gave produce to sell at food sales. All money, save $30 which one business man collected, has been accumulated through the efforts of the club members. Money-raising ventures have included dances, card parties, bazaars, bake sales, banquets and lunches, and sponsoring book reviews, motion pictures and subscription sales. By these means the library has been maintained, and the total debt reduced to less than $200.

Library cards are free. On a few of the newest books there is a reading fee of 5 cents, but as soon as a book has paid for itself by these fees, it becomes free. In a special children's corner, low-built bookcases permit books to recommend themselves. Rural schools, by special arrangements, check out books for extended periods.

The library, governed by a library board appointed by the club president, is open two afternoons and one evening each week. Club women serve as librarians without pay. The rooms are always available for meetings. Sometime in the future it is hoped to have the place open on winter evenings for children's indoor games.

There were 73 broken window panes in the filling station when the Woman's Club took it over. It resembled an empty shell—like the mental life of a town without a library. "A house without books," wrote Henry Ward Beecher, "is like a house without windows." The incorporated club counts its profits not only in terms of mended windows, but in the increasing number of enthusiastic library patrons. In the library's tenth year, 286 registered borrowers checked out 2,388 books.

This is the fourth of a series of articles on women's club projects.

Chicken Mandarin From China

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What do you suppose your sister under the world in China is serving to her family today? It may be Hang Yan Gai Dan, or chicken Mandarin, and I am sure her family would be pleased with the choice.

I have worked out the following recipe, using our American ingredients, and believe that in most respects it resembles closely the Chinese dish.

In
2 tablespoons butter, fry over a slow fire
2 medium sliced onions for 5 minutes, stirring frequently so they will not brown. Add
2 cups diced chicken. Sprinkle over mixture
1 tablespoon flour, and stir in. Add slowly
½ cup chicken stock and ⅓ cup Soy sauce. Stir mixture until slightly thickened. A few minutes before serving, add
½ cup almonds roasted very brown, and
Egg strips. Serve on hot, dry, cooked rice (½ cup raw), preferably in bowls.

Egg strips: Beat thoroughly 1 egg and add a little salt. Fry in thin layer in a spider until set. Then cut in long narrow strips. This may be done beforehand.

Salted almonds may be used, but should be fried or roasted a good dark brown, without burning.

More stock may be used if you wish a moister mixture.

More Soy sauce may be used to taste, but remember it is very salty.

The Diamond Engagement Ring Has a Colorful History

These Rings Have Changed Little in Six Centuries. But Today's Bride Demands Innovations

By Tamara Andreeva

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Had Cleopatra received a diamond as her pledge gift, the map of the world might have been changed. But diamonds were not in vogue then, for the art of diamond-cutting was not discovered until much later. It took experienced lapidaries centuries to find out that only a diamond would cut a diamond to a paragon of transparency and purity.

The custom of giving an engagement ring dates back to ancient Greece, but diamond pledge rings in Europe did not become popular until the Middle Ages. Mary of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Bold, received one of the first lovely engagement rings. It was given to her by Maximilian I of Germany and was a handsome piece with a letter "M" set in black diamonds.

Henry VI bestowed on his bride, Margaret of Anjou, a most unusual token. He gave orders to the Keeper of the Jewels to make it from ". . . a ryng of gold, garnished with a fayr Rubie."

Martin Luther gave Catharine von Bora, his bride, in June, 1525, a diamond and ruby ring designed by his famous artist contemporary, Lucas Cranach.

How It Started

The idea back of the engagement ring in those early times was to give to one's betrothed a substitute for her knight's signet which would become hers later. The ring was the announcement to the world that the lady's knight would fight for her and defend her life; and during the ceremony the ring was presented to the lady on the tip of the knight's shining sword.

Now, a diamond solitaire on the girl's fourth finger is a flash to the world that she is betrothed.

But today's bride thinks of many practical things, too, when selecting her diamond; its cut, for instance. And diamonds can be cut in a variety of shapes—in step cut, baguette, cabochon, triangle, pentagon, trapeze, keystone, lozenge, "epaulette," and many others.

The felicitous choice is that of a diamond harmonizing with the shape of the wearer's hand. Thus, for a chubby hand a marquise (boat-shaped) diamond, is best, for it makes the fingers and hand appear longer. An athletic hand will take a simple emerald-cut diamond (a square with the corners clipped). A brilliant (round diamond with 58 facets) is best for a flawless hand—long and patrician. Yet in spite of the variety of cuts offered by modern lapidaries, today's bride often chooses the deep glow of the antique rose-cut diamonds, sentimental reminders of billowy crinolines, tulle, and gleaming white shoulders.

But it is not only the shape that matters. The color of the diamond enters into the question of choice. Within the last thirty years colored diamonds have sprung into importance. There are yellow, "canary," diamonds; green diamonds; deep brown ones; "black" diamonds; pink diamonds; blue diamonds.

Nor is the setting of the diamond to be forgotten. In ancient Rome iron rings were favored—circles hammered from the tip of the Centurion's sword. Later bronze, silver, and gold became the metals used.

As to shape, down through the ages, an engagement ring has changed with the wearer's fancy. There were "puzzle rings" (17th century) consisting of several hoops cannily put together to form a whole; gem-studded bands; "gimmal" rings—tricky ones that opened to disclose a "device" or "poesy" engraved for the benefit of one's beloved. There were rings set with a pointed diamond, designed for Court ladies fond of writing poetry on glass windows.

History of Wedding Rings

Wedding rings, history tells us, have always had the shape of an unbroken circle—though early bridegrooms were not especially particular as to the type of material that went into the making of the ring. Roman soldiers were known to wed with a ring made of saddle leather; sometimes engagement and wedding rings were made of base metal, or even glass.

Among interesting modern ideas are combination engagement-and-wedding bands. Among these are a wide band of yellow gold with a small circle of brilliants in the center; six diamonds set in a carving like a tiny coronet on top of a wedding ring; square-cut diamonds set alternately with squares of platinum around the entire ring; and finally the "add-to" band: three diamonds on your engagement day; three on your wedding day, and a new diamond on each gift occasion such as birthday, Christmas, anniversary.

But whichever ring you select—one set with a cluster of small diamonds, or an enormous brilliant, or a square-cut stone, remember that you will have to look at it, live with it, for a long time. So make the selection carefully.

They'll Come To Breakfast

It's One Meal That the Most Hurried Traveler Eats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Late one evening last summer the phone rang. I answered and heard the voice of an old friend saying, "Hello, this is Jim Lenard. Mary, the boys and I are driving through to Glacier Park. We are putting up here for the night, and I just thought I'd say 'Hello.'"

"But, Jim, we want to see you! We want to meet Mary and the boys. Can't you stay over tomorrow?"

"No. We have to be home by Saturday night. Sorry. I'd love to see you and Bob, too."

It was then I said, as I said many times later on, "Come to breakfast."

The most hurried travelers, we have found, can usually be persuaded to come to breakfast. We set the hour to suit their convenience, and we find it a delightful time to see old friends.

Breakfast Can Be Fun

Most houses have colorful breakfast nooks. Our house is not new, but we have glassed in a small back porch off the kitchen. Formerly it served merely as a catch-all for scooters, rubbers and roller skates, but now, with chintz hangings, it has become the family's favorite place to take meals.

We find that breakfast in such informal surroundings is almost sure to be a gay meal. Even where, to begin with, we know only one member of the visiting family, the others soon seem like old friends. Children are thrilled to see the robins' nest in the cherry tree outside the window, and they enjoy the lawn as a change from travel.

I always set the table the night before with my gayest plates and mats. Usually I serve a bowl of fruit which I place first on the table as a centerpiece.

One of the simplest breakfasts that is also substantial for hungry travelers is a platter of scrambled eggs surrounded by slices of crisp bacon and garnished with watercress. Even the eggs can be broken and put into the icebox the night before.

Try Novel Ideas

One morning some old friends who had arrived in town late the night before and promised to come to breakfast, were detained. When they drove up before the house they told us they would have to go right on. I said if they planned to stop for breakfast anywhere it might as well be with us, as I could have it ready in a jiffy.

While they drank the fruit juice, I spread sliced bread with a mixture of sardines boned and mashed, and a little lemon juice added for seasoning, and put these in our electric toastwich maker, which stood beside my place at the table. Plenty of these sandwiches with the beverage made up the breakfast.

The idea for this breakfast I found in an old cookbook published in 1880 which devotes a full chapter to Breakfast Parties—and what parties they must have been!

We read: "In England Breakfast Parties are in great favor, especially among the literati. Macaulay remarked when extolling the merits of Breakfast Parties, dinner parties are mere formalities, but you invite a man to come to breakfast because you really want to see him."

This summer we are looking forward to seeing more of our friends than ever, and we shall be ready to welcome them with a hearty, "Come to breakfast!"

Eloise H. Richards

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	694,270
1940 volume to date	124,544,525
1939 volume to date	105,834,295

Stock Market Forced Down On War News

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Stocks slanted slowly lower today under pressure of unconfirmed rumors in the financial district that Great Britain and Germany might end their hostilities.

Losses ran to a point or so among the steels and aircrafts toward the final hour when small recoveries from the lows developed. All other sections of the list were down. Transactions were at a rate of about 700,000 shares.

On the downside were U. S. Steel, Douglas, Sperry, Montgomery Ward, Harvester, U. S. Rubber, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, American Can, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Eastman, Phillip Morris, American Telephone and Public Service of N. J.

Talk among traders centered on the reported political battle among British Government leaders and the assertion in the House of Commons by Laborite J. J. Davidson that he understood members of a pro-Nazi organization had met in London to discuss "the question of peace terms under a sympathetic government."

Among the chief losers in the curb were Singer Manufacturing, Jones & Laughlin Steel, N. Y. Shipbuilding Founders Shares, Bell Aircraft, and American Gas & Electric.

Bonds Lower on Selling

All sections of the bond market came under mild selling pressure today and in late trading losses of fractions to 2 points and in some cases as much as 5 were general.

Sharpest reversal in trend developed among Italian issues after Wall Street had a chance to study terms of the Italian-French armistice.

Rome 6½s lost about 4 points by noon and declines of a point or more appeared for Milan 6½s and Italian Public Utility 7s.

Pressure accompanied surprise at the "easy" terms of the Italian settlement. At the same time, as one trader pointed out, "the war isn't over yet."

Utilities and the more volatile secondary rail group bore the brunt of selling in the domestic list.

Almost continually under fire were Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, American Telephone 3¼s of 66, N. Y. Central 5s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, and Firestone 3½s.

U. S. Governments lost ½ point and more in expanded trade.

Mexico Reported Seizing French Copper Mines

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—A report that the Mexican Government had taken over ownership and control of the French copper mines of the Compagnie du Boleo at Santa Rosalia, Baja California, has been received in shipping quarters.

The French have operated the vast copper mines nearly half a century under a concession from the Mexican Government. In recent years the holdings have been exploited under administration of a Mexican syndicate headed by French engineers.

Several years ago the Compagnie du Boleo expended several hundred thousand dollars modernizing equipment. Most of the funds were acquired through a bond issue in the United States.

Since start of the war the mines have been employing 10,000 men on a 24-hour shift. The concession is the only one controlled by the French in Mexico.

Power Output Is 9.8 P. C. Above '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output declined to 2,508,825,000 kilowatt hours during the week ended June 22 from 2,516,208,000 in the preceding week, a dip of .3 of 1 per cent, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Latest production, however, was 9.8 per cent ahead of 2,285,083,000 kilowatt hours a year ago.

The contraction from the previous week was contrary to seasonal expectations.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 5.1, Middle Atlantic 6, Central Industrial 14.9, West Central 8.1, Southern States 7.7, Rocky Mountain 21.8, Pacific Coast 7.7.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Losses were general in the securities market today. Chief depressants were the Prime Minister's statement regarding disposal of the French fleet and the French Indo-China question. Mark-downs were again described as "precautionary" because actual selling was limited.

British Government bond lost as much as ¾ point. Foreign bonds lower included Japanese, Rumanian and Brazilian. Domestic rails countered the main trend. Industrials worked down over a broad front and commodity stocks weakened.

Liverpool: Cotton futures declined 4 to 15 points with distant deliveries at minimum levels. Weakness of overseas markets encouraged liquidation.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	55½	55½	55½	−1
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	40	40	40	−1
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	18½	18	18	Jun25
19½	12½	Addressog (1.40)	1	123¼	123¼	123¼	− ⅜
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	39	38	39	− ¾
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Jun25
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
12½	4¼	Allegh pf xw	1	7	7	7	− ⅛
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	4	10	10	10	Jun24
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	17	21	20¼	20¾	− ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun25
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	149	148	148	−2
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9	Jun20
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	8	11⅛	10¾	11	− ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	57	57	57	Jun25
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (⅛e)	7	26⅜	26¼	26⅝	− ⅞
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	Jun20
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun18
58½	38½	Ameracda Cp (2)	1	44	44	44	
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun25
75	41¾	Am Airlines	17	58	56¾	57¾	
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun25
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	4	35½	32½	32½	−3¾
116⅛	87	Am Can (4)	5	98	96¾	98	− ¼
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Jun25
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	10	22¾	22⅛	22½	− ¼
51¾	34	Am Car pf	5	38¾	37	38¾	−1¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	10	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	− ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	4	120	119	120	Jun21
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun19
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4½	4½	4½	Jun25
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	6	9½	9½	9½	Jun25
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
6⅝	3½	Am European	5	3½	3½	3½	Jun17
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	6	1½	1¼	1½	
24¼	9¼	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	2	14¼	14	14	Jun25
28¼	10⅜	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	6	15½	14⅜	15½	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3½	3½	3½	− ½
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	7	24½	23¾	24	
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	4	4	4	− ½
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jun20
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	6	51½	51⅛	51⅛	− ⅞
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅛	½	½	Jun25
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20	20	20	Jun25
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	Jun25
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Jun20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	21	12¼	11¼	12¼	
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	5	44½	44	44	−2
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	11½	11½	11½	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun21
121	95	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95	95	95	Jun19
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	45	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	5	51	50⅛	51	Jun24
54	28¼	APL $5pf 2.81¼k	15	41	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	13	5½	5⅜	5½	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	18	11⅛	11	11	− ⅛
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	3	58½	58½	58½	−1¼
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	3	7½	7½	7½	− ¼
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Jun25
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	12	36¼	35¼	36	− ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	128½	128	128	Jun19
70	51⅝	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54	54	54	+1
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	16	23¾	22⅝	23¾	+ ¾
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11	11	11	Jun24
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	7	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	−1⅛
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75	75	75	Jun25
24⅛	13½	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	Jun18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	16	156½	154⅝	156½	+ ¾
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	75½	75½	75½	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	8	76½	76¼	76¼	−1½
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	140	140	140	Jun24
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	69	8⅞	8	8⅝	+ ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Jun25
12	6	Am Woolen	16	8⅞	8½	8⅞	− ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	10	39	37¼	38⅛	−1⅛
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc & S	7	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	56	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	− ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	−1⅞
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	3	13½	13½	13½	−1
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	11	11	11	Jun17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	25	25	25	− ½
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Jun20
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	5	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	8	40	40	40	Jun25
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	20	30⅛	29¾	30	− ⅛
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	7	7	7	Jun25
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun21
9	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ¼
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	29½	Associates In (2)	3	29½	29½	29½	Jun18
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	10	15½	14⅜	15⅛	− ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	*2	47⅜	47	47⅜	− ¼
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	11½	11½	11½	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10	10	10	Jun19
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun17
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	21	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jun21
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	20	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	45½	45½	45½	Jun25
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	3	61½	61½	61½	Jun17
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun11
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	48	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
		B					
19⅞	13½	Bald Loco ct	32	14⅞	14½	14⅝	− ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	3½	3⅜	3½	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9⅛	9	9	Jun25
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun21
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	6	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ½
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Jun20
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	Jun25
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	108	108	108	Jun24
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	− ½
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	13	27¼	26¼	27	− ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jun25
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	2	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	Jun25
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	103	73	71⅛	72⅞	− ⅛
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	116⅞	116½	116½	Jun25
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	16½	16½	16½	− ¼
22½	15	Black & Dk(1)	1	17½	17½	17½	− ½
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	7	7	6¾	6⅞	− ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun20
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	34	13½	13⅛	13¼	− ¼
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	− ¼
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	9	18⅞	18¾	18¾	− ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	10	15	14⅝	15	
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun11
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	7	30⅜	30	30	−2¼
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	6	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	17	16½	16¼	16¼	− ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun22
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	7	43	43	43	
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	8	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	9	19½	19⅛	19½	
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	3	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	19	18	18	Jun25
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¾e)	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	7	3½	3½	3½	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	− ¼
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	7	27½	27	27⅛	− ⅞
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	5	24	22¾	22¾	Jun25
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	15	15	15	− ⅛
12½	7⅝	Burr Ad M(.20e)	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ¼
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ¼
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	1	7½	7½	7½	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun24
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ¼
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun25
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅜
21¼	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	3	12	11¾	12	− ¼
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	9	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	31	31	31	+ ½
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (¾e)	2	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun24
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	49¼	48	48	Jun25
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	14	46	45	45	−1
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	9	25	24½	25	+ ⅝
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	19	18½	18½	− ¾
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
57⅜	21½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Jun18
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅜
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 8
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	5	26	25½	26	− ⅜
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4	4	4	Jun25
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	18	18	18	−1
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun25
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13	12¾	12¾	− ¼
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio (2½)	20	35¾	35	35⅜	− ½
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	6	86	86	86	
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	6	4	4	4	Jun20
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun24

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun25
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun25
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	5	1½	1⅜	1½	Jun25
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Jun25
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun25
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun18
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	9½	9½	9½	
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	32½	31½	32¼	Jun19
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+2⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun25
11½	⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun18
16½	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jun25
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	48	61½	60½	60¾	− ⅞
14¼	10	City I & F .60e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun20
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Equ (1¼e)	9	31	30	30	Jun25
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	6	31	31	31	−1
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	7	27	26¼	27	+ ½
45½	25⅛	Cluett P (1e)	10	32	30¾	31¼	
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	1	103	103	103	−1½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	−1½
20	10½	Colgate P (½)	23	11½	11⅛	11¼	
97½	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	97½	97½	97½	Jun25
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	7	21	20⅞	21	+ ½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16	16	16	Jun25
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	1	18	18	18	
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	7	18	17¾	18	Jun24
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	65	6	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	80	80	80	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	Jun18
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17½	16½	16½	Jun25
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	77	77	77	− ¼
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	13	28	27⅝	28	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	Jun20
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	33½	32¾	33½	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	101	101	101	Jun25
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	15	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
1½	¾	Com'th & South	92	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
43¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	56	55½	55½	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	46	29½	28¾	28¾	− ⅞
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	Jun21
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	8	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12	10	Congress Cig ct	16	12	12	12	Jun19
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	9	19½	18½	19½	
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ¾
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	19	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	40	27¼	26⅜	27	− ¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	105	104¼	105	+1
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun21
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1⅛k)	5	6	6	6	− ⅜
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2½	2½	− ¼
8½	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	26	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun22
4½	2½	Consol'n Coal	5	3	2⅞	3	Jun25
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun20
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	7	98	98	98	Jun24
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	7	11½	11¼	11½	− ⅜
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	5	8⅛	8	8	− ⅛
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	75	75	75	−1
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	7	39¾	39	39¾	− ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun19
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6	6	6	− ⅛
40⅝	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	34	33½	33⅝	Jun25
87	43¾	Cont Motors	87	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	30	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	− ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jun25
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	4	18½	18	18	− ½
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	53	52	52	−2
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	2	48	48	48	− ⅞
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Jun24
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
1½	⅝	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
24¼	13	Crane Co	8	14	14	14	− ½
105	75	Crane cv pf (5)	41	80	78	80	Jun24
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	25	25	25	Jun24
73¼	38⅝	Crosley Corp	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	5	21½	20¾	21½	−1⅜
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jun20
43¼	25	Crown Zell (1e)	10	14	13½	13¾	− ¼
21⅛	12	Crucible Steel	11	29	27¾	29	
43¼	25	Crucible Stl pf	1	83	83	83	Jun20

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Defense Plans Seen Nursing A Major Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the huge defense program to which the United States is committed, the less favorable aspects an armament boom can develop are minor compared to the effects of the major economic and industrial expansion upon which the country has embarked and which may outdistance in dimensions the scope of American activities in the last World War, according to Louis Guenther, publisher of The Financial World, in current issue.

"Whether war continues in Europe or is shortly to lead to a forced peace, the United States is definitely committed to an unparalleled defense program the size of which staggers the imagination," writes Mr. Guenther. "Under analysis it becomes plainly evident that whatever happens in Europe, the United States confronts an industrial boom, the only factors yet to be determined being its extent and duration and the time needed to get it working on all cylinders.

"A gigantic defense program, of which a nation rich in resources is capable, has innumerable ramifications, reaching out and penetrating ever channel of our national activity—industry, finance, mining, textiles, foods, agriculture and others. When it gets speeded up, instead of wide unemployment there will be a shortage of many kinds of labor and the possible necessity of a three-shift, 24-hour working day. Even now, with this program only scratching the surface, many plants already are operating at capacity. Additional plant capacity on a large scale must be provided as fast as it can be done.

"It will grow into an all-absorbing boom and diffuse widespread participation while it lasts, even if deep in the back of every analytical mind there are forebodings of what may happen when the inevitable readjustment comes.

"It is regrettable that the boom will be reared on the girders of destruction. That, however, is the problem and the reckoning of a later day. Now we face a national crisis which calls forth our combined forces in a mutual effort to meet it successfully, and meet it we will whatever the cost."

Machine Tool Industry Faces A Heavy Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American rearmament program will tax the existing facilities of the nation's machine tool industry for many months to come, according to a survey by H. Hentz & Co.

"Neither Government arsenals nor private industry are equipped to proceed with the manufacture of war materials on the scale contemplated," the study said. Extensive modernization and expansion were necessary to rehabilitate arsenal equipment, and private industry would need to purchase many new machine tools to handle large armament contracts, it was pointed out.

"Effectuation of the proposed 50,000-plane aircraft program may place a strain on certain branches of the machine tool industry, for it has been estimated that engine capacity alone must be expanded three fold," the study said.

While machine tool manufacturers have been hesitant to expand merely to handle European war orders, they have increased their capacity materially by the installation of modern machinery, employment of more workers and the introduction of multiple shifts. Production in the industry in April was 93.4 per cent of capacity, the study said.

Seaboard Railroad Seeks Air Unit Certificate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The general offices of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad at Norfolk, Va., said that application for a certificate of operation in the aviation field would be filed by the Seaboard Airways, Inc., with the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington.

If the certificate is granted, Seaboard Airways, Inc., will immediately enter the aviation field, operating air routes from Boston, Mass., to Miami, Fla., officials said. They added that a service between Baltimore and New Orleans also was contemplated.

There was no confirmation in Norfolk of reports that Alvin P. Adams, former President of Western Air Express, was interested in Seaboard Airways, Inc.

Independent Retail Stores Show 5 P. C. Sales Gain

WASHINGTON (AP) — Retail sales by independent stores showed a 5 per cent increase during May over both April and May, 1939, the Commerce Department reported.

Total May sales reported by 24,000 stores in 34 states were $251,378,000, the department said.

More G. M. Stockholders

NEW YORK—The total number of General Motors common and preferred stockholders for the second quarter of 1940 was 394,493, compared with 393,307 for the first quarter of 1940 and with 388,758 for the second quarter of 1939. There were 373,040 holders of common stock and 21,453 holders of preferred stock. These figures compare with 371,835 common stockholders and 21,472 preferred for the first quarter of 1940.
FINAN Star

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-'43	108.13	108.13	108.13
1 2¾s '47-'45	108.17	108.17	108.17
8 4¼s '52-'47	119.12	110.12	110.12
2 2s '47	104.15	104.15	104.15
10 2½s '53-'49	104.26	104.26	104.26
1 2¾s '54-'51	106.20	106.20	106.20
8 3s '55-'51	109.17	109.16	109.17
32 2⅞s '60-'55	107	106.26	106.29
25 2¾s 59-'56	105.25	105.25	105.25
20 2¾s '63-'58	105.24	105.24	105.24
25 2¾s '65-'60	105.29	105.21	105.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3¼s '64-'44	107.10	107.10	107.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	75	75	75
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	75	75	75
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	65	64	64
6 Allied Strs 4½s '51	90	89½	90
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	109	109
7 Am & For P5s 2030	48	47¾	47¾
7 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Am T & T 5½s '43	106	13-32	106⅜ 106 13-32
9 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107⅝	107½	107½
6 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108	108	108
1 Arm Del 4s 57	100	100	100
17 Arm Del 4s 55	100	99¼	99¼
15 AT&SF 4s 95	103¾	103⅜	103¾
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	102½	102¼	102¼
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	106	106	106
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	93½	93½	93½
6 A C Line 1st 4s 52	65	65	65
2 A C Line clt 4s 52	62	62	62
1 A C Line 4½s 64	47¾	47¾	47¾
9 Atl2Reflin 3s 53	106¾	106¼	106¼
2 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	65¾	65¾	65¾
20 B&O 93 st A	25½	25	25
18 B&O 95 st C	27½	27	27½
41 B&O 2000 st D	25½	25	25½
9 B&O 96 st F	25	25	25
44 B&O cv 60 st	11	10⅛	11
4 B&O 1st 4s 48	66	65¾	66
4 B&O S W 50 st	41¼	41	41¼
25 Beth Stl 3½s 52	108	107½	107½
14 Boston&Me 5s 67	52½	52	52¼
15 Boston&Me 5s 67 st	48½	48	48½
5 Boston&Me 4¾s 61 st	48	48	48
5 Boston&Me 5s 55	54¾	54½	54½
7 Boston & M5s 55 st	48	47¾	47¾
1 Boston&Me 5s 57 xc st	46	46	46
21 Bklyn U Gas 5s 45	11½	111	111⅜
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	92	92	92
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
9 Buf R&P 57 st	35⅛	34¼	34¼
5 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	50½	50½	50½
7 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	103	102¾	103
9 Can Sou 5s 52	566⅛	66	66½
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	76	75½	75½
9 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	75¼	75⅛	75⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	72¾	72¾	72¾
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	72¼	71¾	71¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	72¼	72¼	72¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	48	48	48
3 Can Pac 4s perp	38½	38	38½
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	42	42	42
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107½	107½	107½
15 Can Pac 5s 60	41	40½	41
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s-49	58½	57½	57½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Centrain-Td 5½s 48	75¾	72	73¾
3 Smahpion P&F 3¾s 50	102	102	102
5 C&O 4½s 92	121½	121½	121½
2 C&O 3½s 96D	98	98	98
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	98	98	98
15 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	105¾	105½	105½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	82	82	82
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93½	93½	93½
2 Chi & E Ill 6s 34	122	122	122
10 Chic Gt West 4s 59	25¼	25	25¼
1 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	4¾	4¾	4¾
7 CMSP&P ai 5s 2000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6 CM&SP 4½s 89C	21	21	21
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	21¾	21¾	21¾
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	7½	7½	7½
7 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	7¾	7½	7¾
3 CRI&P 4½s '52A	5¼	5¼	5¼
20 CRI&P 4s '88	12¼	12	12
28 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
15 ChiUnSta 3s '63	107½	107½	107½
24 Ch&NWInd 4s '52	90½	90	90
256 City of NY 3s '80	95	94⅝	94⅞
6 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108	108	108
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	45	45	45
1 CCC&StL CUM 4s '91	44½	44½	44½
2 ClevElec Ill 3¾s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 ClevUnTerm5s '73	72½	72½	72½
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	65½	65½	65½
2 Col&El 5s '70	72	72	72
1 Col&So 4½s '80	26	25	25⅝
7 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104	103¾	103¾
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102	101¼	101¼
4 ColRyPw&L 4s '65	108½	108¼	108¼
18 Comwith Edcv3½s'58	117⅞	116½	117¼
1 ConEdis 3¼s '48	107	107	107
9 Con Edis 3½s '58	107½	107½	107½
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	105½	105½	105½
5 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
3 Consum Pow 4½s '70	109½	109¼	109¼
3 ConsumPow3¼s '67	109	109	109
2 ConsmPow1st 3¼s '69	107	107	107
4 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
30 Contin'tal Oil 3¾s 48	105¼	105	105
4 Crown Cork 4½s 48	101½	101	101
1 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s 42	21½	21½	21½
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	30	30	30
7 Dayton P&L 3s 70	103⅞	103½	103⅞
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	47½	47½	47½
2 Det Ed 4½s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
9 Erie rfg 5s 67	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Erie rfg 5s 75	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	54	54	54
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	23	23	23
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s 42	103	103	103
8 Firestone T&T 3½s 48	104⅜	103⅞	104⅜
8 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	102¾	102½	102½
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	69¾	68	68
7 Goodrich 4½s 56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100	99⅜	100
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	91½	91	91
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83	83	83
9 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107	107	107
31 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101	100½	100¾
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	91½	91¼	91½
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75⅝	74¾	75
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	28½	27½	27½
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	39	39	39
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11¾	11	11
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
6 Ill Cen 4s '53	39	39	39
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	41½	41½	41½
10 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	36	35¼	35⅝
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	41¼	40½	40½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	76	76	76
27 Interb RTr 6s '32	72½	72¾	72¾
14 Interb RTr rfg 58'66	79½	79¼	79¼
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	82¼	82¼	82¼
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	47	46½	46½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	54	54	54
5 Int Paper 5s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
24 Int T&T 5s '55	28¼	27	27¼
2 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	45½	45½	45½
13 KCFtS&Mem 4s'36	28	27	27
2 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	25½	25½	25½
2 K C Southn 5s '50	59½	59½	59½
3 K C Term 4s '60	107	107	107
7 Keith (BF) 6s'46	100⅛	100	100⅛
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¼	104	104¼
6 Kresge Found 3s '50	101	101	101
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	43½	43½	43½
3 Lac Gas 5s 42	82½	82½	82½
5 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	80	80	80
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Libby McN & L 4s 55	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	125½	125½	125½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	91	91	91
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	91	91	91
11 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	77½	77¼	77¼
1 McKesson & Rob5½s50	87	87	87
2 Mead Corp 4½s 55	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Met Ed 4½s 68	110	110	110
18 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	13	12¾	12¾
16 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	22¼	22	22¼
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
15 Mo Pac 5s '77F	15½	15	15½
16 Mo Pac 5s '78G	15½	15½	15½
16 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15½	15½	15½
12 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
3 Mob&Ohio 5s '38	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
2 Mob&O 4½s '77	24¼	24	24
17 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¼	99⅞	100¼
6 Mor&Essex 4½s'55	30	30	30
8 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	41	40	41
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106⅜	106⅛	106¼
10 Nat Distil 3½s '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	65⅝	65½	65½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104	104	104
9 N Orl Term 4s '53	60	60	60
5 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	31¾	41½	31½
1 NO Tex&M 5s '35A	25	25	25
25 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53	52¾	53
20 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47	46½	47
2 NYC cn 4s '98	52½	52	52½
3 NYC 3¾s '40	77¾	77¾	77¾
10 NYC cv 3¾s '52	53	52	52
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
2 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	55½	55½	55½
6 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	59½	59	59
16 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	50	49	50
5 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	10534	104½	104½
2 NY Dock cv 5s '47	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108	108	108
5 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
13 NYNHaH cv 6s '48	15½	15½	15½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
15 NY Steam 3½s '63	105¼	104¾	104¾
2 NY S&W gen 5s '40	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Niagara Shcv 5½s '50	101	100½	100½
4 Norf Sou 5s '61A	10	10	10
15 Nor Am Co 4s '59	105¾	105½	105⅝
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105	105	105
17 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54⅛	53½	54
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45¾	45	45
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	64¼	64¼	64¼
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	39	38½	39
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109	108⅞	108⅞
1 Oklahomat&E 3¾s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Oon Pw N Falls 5s 43	93¼	93	93
1 Itil Steel 4½s 62A	68½	68½	68½
11 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¾	111½	111½
9 Pac G&E 4s 64	112⅝	112½	112½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	109	109	109
1 Pen Con 4s 52 E	102	102	102
3 Pen Con 4s 63	102⅛	102	102
4 Pen-Dix 6s 41A	99	98⅝	98⅝
23 Pen P&L 3½s 69	107⅜	106⅝	107¼
7 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107¼	107	107
25 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	117⅛	117⅝	117⅝
11 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101½	100⅜	101½
10 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	86	85⅝	86
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96⅜	95⅝	95¾
1 Pen RR 3¾s270	88	88	88
5 Pen RR 3¼s 52	81½	81½	81½
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	113	113	113
13 Pere Marq 5s 56	62	61¼	61¼
3 Phila Co 5s 67	10514	105½	105½
7 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110⅜	109½	109½
3 PCC & SL 5s '70A	103¾	103¾	103¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 PCC & StL 4½s '77	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s'58A	48	48	48
22 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	47⅝	46⅞	47½
17 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	71¼	70⅝	70⅝
1 Por Ri A Tob 6s'42st	86½	86½	86½
15 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	18	17¾	18
1 Pub Svc E&G 5s 2037	140	140	140
2 Readg 4½s '97A	67½	67½	67½
22 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97	96⅜	97
16 Republic Steel 4½s'56	97⅞	96⅞	97⅞
5 Revere Cop&B4¼s'56	102½	102½	102½
4 Roch G&E 2¼s '69	108½	108½	108½
2 RI Ark&La½s'34	7	7	7
1 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	54½	54½	54½
2 StLRM&Pac 5s '55 st	33	33	33
12 St LSF 4½s'78	9	9	9
3 StLSF 4½s'78ct st	9	9	9
1 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	28	28	28
3 St Paul Un Dep 5s 72	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 SA&A Pass 4s 43	62½	62½	62½
5 San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 San Diego G&E 4s 65	109½	109½	109½
8 Schulco 6½s 46 B	40	40	40
7 Schulco 6 6½s 46 B st	40	40	40
16 Seab A L cn 6s 45	4	4	4
5 Sea A L 4s 50 st	8	8	8
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	95½	95½	95½
10 Socony-Vac 3s 64	104¾	104½	104½
9 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	108⅛	108	108
1 So Cal Gas 4s 65	110	110	110
15 Sou Kraft 4¼ 46	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Sou Pac 4½s 68	37	36½	36½
21 Sou Pac 4½s 81	36¾	36	36½
11 So Pac 4½s 69	36⅞	36½	36¾
23 So Pac rfg 4s 55	54¼	52⅜	52¾
7 So Pac clt 4s 49	36	35½	35½
16 So Pac 3¾s 46	47⅞	47¼	47¼
9 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45⅛	44¾	44¾
6 South Ry 5½s 56	73⅞	73½	73½
4 South Ry gen 6s 56	69	68½	68½
27 South Ry cn 5s 94	87½	87¼	87¼
25 South Ry gen 4s 56	52	51	51⅜
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106	106	106
6 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 61	104½	104¼	104¼
14 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¾	104½	104½
7 Studebaker cv 6s 45	91½	91	91
4 Swift & Co 3¾s 50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Texark&FtSm 5½s 50	87	87	87
5 Tex Corp 3½s 51	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
2 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	62½	62½	62½
15 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¾	15½	15¾
7 Third Ave 4s 60	53	52½	52¾
2 Tol & Ohio Cen 3¾s 60	85	85	85
7 TSt L & W 4s 50	56	56	56
5 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113½	113½	113½
4 Un Pac 3½s '70	98⅜	96¼	98⅜
2 Unit Bis Am 3½s '55	105	105	105
10 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	62	62	62
3 Unit Drugs 5s '53	81	79¼	79¼
2 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Utah P&L 5s '54	109¾	110	110
1 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
9 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	106½	106⅜	106½
1 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	5½	5½	5½
5 Wabash 1st 5s '39	33¾	33¾	33¾
12 Wabash 2½s '78C	5½	5¼	5¼
2 Walwrth 4s '55	58¼	58¼	58¼
8 Warren Bros 6s '41	28½	28½	28½
10 West Jen P 5s '63E	116½	116½	116½
3 West Md 3½s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 West Va P&Pap 3s '54	100	100	100
9 Westn Md 5½s'77A	85	84¾	84¾
4 Westn Md 4s '52	81	80¼	81
9 Westn Md 4s '52	81	80¼	81
15 Young S&T cv 4s '48	104⅜	104	104¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45 C	10	10	10
3 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	9	9	9
10 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	59¾	59¾	59¾
24 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
34 Argentine 4½s '48	78	77	77
13 Australia 5s '55	41¼	41	41⅛
13 Australia 5s '57	40¾	40	40
6 Australia 4½s'56	35¼	35	35
5 Belgium 6½s '49	56½	56½	56½
1 Belgium 6s '55	55	55	55
12 Brazil 8s '41	12¾	12	12
1 Brazil 6½s '26-57	11	11	11
2 Brazil 6½s '27-57	10½	10½	10½
13 Buen A 4¾s '77	41¼	40¾	41⅛
26 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	42	42	42
3 Bulgaria 7½s '68	15	15	15
4 Canada 5s '52	83½	83	83
5 Canada 4½s '60	72	71¾	72
1 Canada 3¼s '61	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
1 Canada 3s '68	64¼	64¼	64¼
23 Canada 3s '67	64	63½	64
1 Canada 2½s '45	77½	77½	77½
1 Canada 2¼s '44	80	80	80
1 ChileMtBk6½s'57 asd	10	10	10
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'62	11¼	11¼	11¼
17 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	21¼	20¾	21¼
1 Copenhag 5s 52	24	24	24
1 Cuba 5s '1904) 44	98½	98½	98½
4 Cuba 4½s 77	54¼	54¼	54¼
7 Denmark 6s 42	30	30	30
1 Denmark 5½s 55	29	29	29
14 Denmark 4½s 62	23½	23	23
1 Dom 1st 5½s 26-40	65	65	65
2 Finland 6s 45	50½	50½	50½
23 GerGov 5½s65	19	18¼	18¼
17 Ger Govt 7s 49	23⅜	22½	23⅛
42 Ital Pub Uti 7s 52	42	40	38½
21 Italy 7s 1951	59	58¼	58¼
6 Japan 6½s 54	82	81	81
4 Lombard El 7s 52	47¼	47	47
5 Milan City 6½s 52	41⅛	41¼	41⅛
22 So Sul Wale 5s 57	38	36½	36½
11 N Sou Wales 5s 58	35¼	35¼	35¼
15 Norway 6s 44	36	35	35
3 Norway 6 43	35½	35½	35½
5 Norway 4½s 65	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 Norway 4s 63	26½	26¼	26¼
4 Orient Dev 5½s 58	52	52	52
2 Oslo City 4½s 55	22	22	22
3 Panama 5½s 53	96½	96½	96½
1 Panama 5s 63 st asd	50	50	50
5 Peru 1st 6s '60	6¾	6¾	6¾
8 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6¾	6¾	6¾
15 Queensld 7s '41	74	74	74
9 Queensld 6s '47	43⅞	43	43
5 Rio de Ja 6½s '53	6	5¾	5¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	8½	8½	8½
5 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	6¾	6¾	6¾
20 Rome 6½s '52	47	45	45½
2 Sante Fe Prov 4s '65	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
23 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	8	8	8
3 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	24½	24½	24½
16 Urug ai 4s4s4½s79	34	33	33
8 Urug 4¼s4½s78	35½	35	35
3 Westph UnElP 6s53	17½	17⅛	17½

Total bond sales today (in dollars) 3,047,000. Total sales for day 5,746,900. Week ago 4,393,700. Year ago 5,386,500. Two years ago 11,552,200. Jan. 1 to date 834,095,450. Year ago 825,288,700. Two years ago 858,009,880.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, June 26

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	††	††	$4.2397
Cables	3.73½	3.71	8.2397
France—franc	††	††	†
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2259½	.2258	$ .0526
Italy—lira	.0505x	.0505x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	$
Sweden—krone	.2387	.2387	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0368x	.0368x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2140	.2180	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.

Commerce and Finance

Federal Tax Next Fiscal Year Seen Second Largest in History

Business and Industry

Super Market New Trend In Food Retailing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The growth of the super market indicates a new trend in the evolution of food retailing, Sidney Rabinovitz, President of the Economy Grocery Stores, Inc., told members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at their recent convention here.

Four years ago, Mr. Rabinovitz said, when his company entered the super market field, it had over 400 neighborhood stores. Today the company has less than 300 stores, of which less than one-fourth are so-called super markets, but these account for two-thirds of the business.

Change in Location

"Before the advent of the so-called super market a few years ago," he said, "about the only locations considered suitable for concentration of large volumes of food sales under one roof were the downtowns of cities and larger towns. Today, large volumes of sales are concentrated in super markets in neighborhood locations, and the patronage comes chiefly from the people who live in the neighborhood.

"There are many reasons for this evolution in the retail structure of American cities," he continued. "The advent of the automobile has made it possible for people to live farther away from their places of employment, with the result that people with fair and good incomes have tended to leave the central, congested areas of the city and move out to the outskirts, to new developments, and to outlying communities."

The factor of convenience has been important in the success of these super markets, he said. Provision for parking is one such factor. "The former advantages of being in a central downtown location, in high rent areas, which gave the department stores accessibility to large trading areas depending on railroad and other public conveyances for transportation is now partly gone," he said. "That accessibility has lost much of its significance as a result of the automobile and decentralization of retailing areas. Department stores are doing everything in their power to solve the parking problem, and in most instances, they cannot solve it because of the high ground rent value of the immediate areas surrounding them."

Use of Research

The use of research, which is a comparatively new tool in retailing, Mr. Rabinovitz said, has not only helped them to select super market locations on a basis that approached a science, but also has taught them a wealth of information about customers and their buying habits. "Our Market Research Department," he stated, "has not only gone out and selected locations for us, but has also given us estimates of potential sales in advance of acquisition of a location. In practically all cases the sales achieved did not vary more than a very modest percentage from the estimates submitted by the Research Department."

While the down town will remain the all-important shopping area in any city with room for many specialty stores and for large department stores, he continued, "it would seem that there is an inevitable trend which spells greater consumer buying of shopping goods in outlying and neighborhood stores. Some department store operators have already recognized this trend and have been decentralizing their business by establishing branches in outlying communities."

Kroger Grocery Sales Up

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. announced a 9 per cent increase in sales during the sixth four-week period of 1940 over the same period last year. Sales were $20,070,008, compared with $18,358,563 in 1939.

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BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 203

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1940.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer.

Boston, June 25, 1940.

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Enjoy SAFETY plus RETURN

Suffolk Investment Certificates, available in units or multiples of $100, offer investors of personal, business or trust funds a desirable combination of *safety, availability,* and *higher-than-average return.* Latest dividend at rate of 3% per annum. Increase of 123% in home-financing volume makes it possible to accept limited amount of Investment funds at this time.

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84 Bromfield Street Boston LIB 8769

Tax Law Designed to Raise $4,702,500,000 in Five Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The $1,050,000,000 a year tax-bill passed by both houses of Congress in the recent session was signed Tuesday by President Roosevelt, thus making into law the vital measure which is to provide the means for paying the cost of the huge defense program.

Dipping into the pockets of an estimated 2,000,000 additional income tax payers for the first time, and boosting existing taxes on nearly everything but chewing tobacco, the measure was designed to raise the $4,702,500,000 over 5 years—$715,300,000 in the fiscal year beginning July 1, and $994,300,000 in each of the following four years.

These were officially-calculated totals, somewhat lower than the billion-dollar plus figures used in Capitol Hill debate.

Debt Limit Raised

The measure also increased the Federal debt limit from $45,000,000,000 to $49,000,000,000, authorizing the Treasury to sell $4,000,000,000 in special "national defense notes" to pay for armaments until the taxes come in.

Existing taxes, not counting Social Security levies which are now outside the budget, were expected by the Treasury to produce $5,652,300,000 in the next fiscal year. The new taxes will bring this sum to $6,367,600,000—a total surpassed in American history only in 1920. It compares with an estimated $5,384,300,000 in the fiscal year soon ending.

Income tax payers will bear the heaviest part of the increase—$319,000,000 in the next fiscal year and $580,000,00 in each of the next four years.

After them will come the millions of Americans who will pay an extra penny or extra dollar on such things as cigarets, playing cards, theater admissions, automobiles, radios, toilet preparations, liquor and beer.

Part of the income tax changes are permanent. Such changes include a reduction from $2,500 to $2,000 in the exemption for heads of families and from $1,000 to $800 for single persons. Permanent also were changes in the surtax rates on incomes from $4,000 to $100,000. An extra one per cent was added permanently also to corporation rates.

Super Tax of 10 P. C.

On top of all other income taxes was added for five years a "super tax" of 10 per cent. Under this tax, a taxpayer will figure out what he owes the Government and then add a flat 10 per cent. Thus, if he figures his bill is $100, he will pay $110.

On net incomes of $8,000 to $10,000 the surtax rate is boosted from 6 to 8 per cent.

Some other increases include:

Net incomes of $10,000 to $12,000 from 7 to 10 per cent; $12,000 to $14,000, 8 to 12 per cent; $14,000 to $16,000, 9 to 15 per cent; $16,000 to $18,000, 11 to 18 per cent; $44,000 to $50,000, 27 to 40 per cent.

Because millionaires are subject to surtaxes up to 75 per cent plus normal income taxes of 4 per cent, Congress wrote in an escape clause for them, saying that the "super tax" must not amount to more than 10 per cent of the income left after paying the regular income taxes. This means that if you pay a federal income tax of $600,000 and have $400,000 left, your super tax will be only an additional $40,000, instead of $60,000.

The tax boosts will be effective July 1 on all commodities, such as liquor and cigarets and will last for five years. The income tax changes are retroactive to 1940 income, and will be payable March 15, 1941. Minor increases also were made in inheritance and gift taxes, effective on deaths or gifts occurring after the President's signature.

Old and New Rates

Here are the commodity increases:

Commodity, tax basis	Old Rate	New Rate
Distilled spirits, per 100 proof gallon	$2.25	$3.00
Brandy, per 100 proof gallon	2.00	2.75
Beer, per barrel	5.00	6.00
Wine, per wine gallon	.05-.20	.06-.30
Amusement admissions, tax 1 cent per 10 cents or fraction if price is over	.40	.20
Cigarets (regular size), per package of 20	.06	.06½
Playing cards, per pack	.10	.11
Automobiles, on sale price	2%	2½%
Trucks, on sale price	2%	2½%
Auto parts, accessories, on sale price	2%	2½%
Gasoline, per gallon	.01	.01½
Oil, per gallon	.04	.04½
Club dues, initiation fees	10%	11%
Safe deposit boxes, rental price	10%	11%
Refrigerators, on sale price	5%	5½%
Radios, sale price	5%	5½%
Tires, per pound	.02¼	.02½
Inner tubes, per pound	.04	.04½
Cabaret admissions, per each 10 cents or fraction of price	.01½	.02
Stock sales, per $100 values	.02-.05	.03-.06
Bond sales, per $100 value	.04	.05
Firearms, on sale price	10%	11%

Gold Imports Show Moderate Decline In Week Ended June 19

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports slumped last week despite shipments from several European countries recently missing from gold transferring countries.

These new shipments were more than offset by somewhat smaller than usual consignments from the British Empire. Total gold imports in the week ended June 19 were $95,287,825, compared with $111,646,009 the preceding week.

Shipments included $3,670,275 from the Netherlands, from which no gold had been sent since the German invasion; $2,093,796 from Portugal, $4,377,000 from Spain, $7,167,930 from Yugoslavia, and $1,936,146 from Switzerland.

Shipments from the British Empire included $10,210,581 from the United Kingdom, $58,490,999 from Canada, and $6,374,249 from Australia.

Part of the gold deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve System by foreign governments and central banks was cashed in by sales to the United States Treasury during the week, causing a net reduction in such deposits by $36,771,200. This cut the total of earmarked deposits to approximately $1,650,000,000.

Silver imports declined slightly to $764,229, including $224,872 from Canada, $184,456 from Mexico, $108,817 from Chile and $159,656 from Japan.

Gold exports amounted to $321, and silver exports totaled $14,288.

N. H. Bonds Sells Promptly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The offering of $6,599,000 State of New Hampshire 1½ per cent bonds by a banking group, headed by the First Boston Corporation, met with prompt response from investors and dealers; and the greater part of the offering was disposed of the first day. The bonds were offered in maturities from 1941 to 1955, at yields ranging from 0.20 to 1.50 per cent. The bonds, issued for highway construction and other purposes, are direct obligations of the State.

U. S. Determining Iron, Steel Needs In Defense Plans

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Defense Commission is conducting surveys to determine the iron and steel needs of the U. S. rearmament program, "Iron Age" reported in a weekly survey.

"That they will be extremely large goes without saying," said the steel magazine, "but a sufficient supply of steel seems to be assured except perhaps in some categories such as heavy armor plate for navy ships and light armor plate for army tanks, but steps are already being taken to increase capacity for production of such items.

"There is no evidence as yet in Washington of official intention to fix prices on steel or other commodities, nor will allocations or priorities be resorted to in all probability until occasion arises. Rather than attempt price control, it seems likely that the Government will, if necessary, increase taxes on profits."

Meanwhile, asserted the review, the steel industry jacked up production 1 point to 88 per cent of capacity this week "without benefit of the enormously increased iron and steel requirements which will eventually flow from the national defense program.

"Although work was suspended last week on French steel orders, there was little effect on steel plant schedules because of heavy backlogs.

"The British have in some instances agreed to take over French steel thus far produced, while negotiations are still in progress with respect to that ordered but not yet processed.

"Export tonnage, while still quite heavy from the British, is in much smaller volume from neutral countries than in the earlier months of the year.

"Other than the falling off in export trade from neutrals, the only note of hesitation thus far clearly observable is a decline in scrap prices. The 'Iron Age' composite scrap price has declined 34 cents to $19.58, the first drop since the second week of April.

"Steel orders received by mills during June have ranged from about 25 per cent more to double those of May, depending upon the product."

FSCC Buys More Pork, Cheese for Relief Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has announced an additional purchase of 18,290,140 pounds of pork products and 162 carloads of American cheese for relief distribution under the Agriculture Department's surplus disposal program.

Purchases of pork products since last December now total about 100,000,000 pounds. Included in the latest purchase were 5,552,500 pounds of smoked pork, 11,852,640 pounds of lard and 885,000 pounds of salt pork.

Says Roads Ready

Robert S. Henry

Assistant to the President of the Association of American Railroads.

U. S.-Canadian Roads Working In Close Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Railroads of the United States and Canada have a common part in the task of safeguarding North America, Robert S. Henry, of Washington, D. C., Assistant to the President of the Association of American Railroads, told his organization's Protective Section in convention here.

The Canadian railroads have for months been doing their part in transportation for defense, he said, and the American railroads are now being looked to for transportation for preparedness, as well as for ordinary commercial traffic.

Discussing the close operating relations of the railroads of the two nations as a continental system, Mr. Henry declared that American railroads are, in the truest sense, American, serving Canada as well as the United States.

Unity of Action

"Railroad traffic flows across the 4,000 miles of border at no less than 50 different gateways," he pointed out. "Canadian roads own and operate lines in the United States. United States lines own and operate railroads in Canada. Railroads on both sides of the border freely use short-cuts for their lines across the territory of the other nation, Canadian lines running through Maine and Minnesota to reach Canadian cities; United States lines crossing the peninsula of Ontario on their way between United States terminals."

But the unity of the railroads of the two countries goes further, Mr. Henry continued. American and Canadian railroads make joint through rates, and joint through arrangements of all sorts, with standard equipment, completely interchangeable. They also interchange methods, ideas and men, he added, and he called attention to the fact that James J. Hill and Percy R. Todd were Canadian-born, while Sir William Van Horne and Lord Shaughnessy were born in the United States.

Mr. Henry told the convention that the American railroads are ready for any emergency. As to car supply, he revealed that the carriers have 36,000 more serviceable freight cars than they had in October, 1939, when the railroads handled 850,000 cars a week with a daily average surplus of more than 60,000 cars. By October 1 of this year, he said, 148,000 more serviceable freight cars will be in operation than there were on the same date in 1939.

The American railroad plant has greatly increased in capacity and efficiency since the World War, according to the speaker. Freight trains, for example, are nearly two-thirds faster than they were 20 years ago, and they turn out more than twice as much transportation work per train-hour as they did then, he said.

Plans Worked Out

Speaking of the plans worked out by the government and the railroads for meeting emergencies, Mr. Henry declared that they contemplate that "no one, whether government or commercial shipper, shall load freight into cars unless it can be unloaded promptly upon arrival." This will prevent terminals from becoming congested with cars awaiting unloading, which Mr. Henry described as the cause of the major transportation difficulties in 1917.

Mr. Henry said it is true that the railroads today have fewer cars and locomotives than they had at the time of the last war, but they are bigger and better now. Even greater changes have come in tracks, terminals, signals and methods, he stated.

"As a result of all these changes," Mr. Henry concluded, "the railroads repeatedly have handled more freight than they did in 1918 with fewer cars and engines than they had then, and have done it without delay, congestion or difficulty. And so they will do again, should emergency come."

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States rose to 296 during the week ended June 20, highest in a month, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This compared with 245 in the preceding week and 310 a year ago.

Germanized Europe May Mean All-Industrial Goal for U. S.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the low volume of stock market trading, the Street is trying to piece together the economic implications of the latest defense developments. Among some of the possibilities are the following:

The Latin-American $2,000,000,000 cartel idea seems likely on the surface to imply an ultimate super Farm Board fiasco. Latin American products generally are in competition with our raw materials, as for example Brazilian cotton, Argentine wheat and beef, Venezuelan oil and Chilean copper. If we try to keep these from going to the new Germanized continent we shall have to add very heavily to our present surpluses and further accelerate the obsolescence of a large part of our marginal raw material producing capacity. When, as, and if, the cotton, wheat, beef, oil, and copper come piling into our already bulging warehouses from South America, the unbalance between our raw material surplus and our capital goods (machine-war) shortage will be immensely aggravated.

The All-Industrial Goal

The pressure will be vastly increased for the United States to quit farming and mining and go all-over industrial. The rearmament program offers the opportunity or the necessity to do so. The trend is of long standing down the decades; it has been temporarily retarded by the legislation of the last 10 years, supporting the farmers on their farms and directly and indirectly discouraging industrial risk-taking; now it looks as though the German machine-war victory will so accelerate the trend that we may make up for lost time.

Thus, in a way the United States would come to be the industrial center of an empire something similar to the British empire in the eighteenth century, except that Whig legislation attempted to prevent the British colonies from industrializing, so that the factory system might be protected at home. In this case, the satellite South American economic systems would not be prevented from industrializing but would be induced not to by the big raw material markets offered them here in order to keep them within the military and economic sphere of influence of this country.

Our problem then would be how to make this transition in the most economical and reasonable manner. The makings of the situation are three highly unorthodox facts: first, an enormous government-owned inventory of raw materials, backed by an enormous unused productive capacity; second, an entire abandonment of orthodox budget-balancing principles; and third, serious shortages of machines and mechanics. The problem is to relieve the stricture in machine-making by transfer of men from the raw material industries.

Transfer of Labor

One method would be simply to draft men from the surplus activities into those inadequately manned. That would abandon the last vestiges of the American economic way of life. A second method would be to abandon all subsidies, direct or indirect, to the surplus industries like farming, and shunt this money into the bottle-neck industries. That is the nineteenth century method but it is politically impossible at the moment.

For instance, in the recent tax bill the increase of 50 cents per 1000 in the tax on cigarettes was cut out by the House Committee in deference to the interests of the tobacco farmers but 25 cents was restored in conference. This method, in fact, is in effect the budget-balancing method, by which all Treasury stimulus to the machine-war industries would be financed out of taxes imposed on every non-essential person, corporation, trade, or source of income, and out of economies whittled out of farmers, unemployed, and the civil service.

The remaining and more likely method seems to be to finance the machine-war industries with government borrowing. This can and probably will continue to the point where these industries take up the slack of labor from the surplus-producing raw material industries and begin to cause a rise in raw material prices and so to defeat itself. That means that such deficit spending can safely continue without danger to any essential economic institution until "inflitration" in the sense of a troublesome rise in staple prices sets in.

The sweeping of Latin America into the orbits of the American economy, through purchase of their raw material producing capacity, would extend the rope much farther by which this country could be industrialized for war through the financial machinery of deficit spending without producing an inflation in commodity prices.

Financing by Notes Possible

There is a very highly controversial possibility inherent in this outlook. If the limit on deficit-spending is inflation, not abandonment of the gold standard, which is now little more than a means of subsidising the British empire, then a substantial part of this deficit-spending could be financed with the issue of non-interest-bearing legal tender notes. The same limit would apply. They could be issued only to the point where they set off a rise in commodity prices. The drags and brakes on such a rise are immensely greater than they have ever been before.

The Latin-American cartel idea, for instance, is extremely bearish on farm products and other raw materials unless some such offsetting policy were adopted. There's a possibility that a compromise all round may be effected by the use of the Stabilization Fund to finance these initial purchases. However, unless fiscal policy and defense spending provides a stimulus approaching the inflationary, this in the end would merely result in the government's accumulating stores of cotton, wheat, copper, oil, etc., which would dwarf the present colossal totals.

It would merely run down our gold and run up our government holdings of staples. In the end it looks as though the government's credit will be based, directly or indirectly, formally or informally, on-the-record or off-the-record, on these holdings of staple commodities and not on our holdings of gold.

Volume of Milk Produced on American Farms Largest in Country's History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The volume of milk produced by the 25,000,000 cows on American farms is now the largest in the history of the United States, according to the Milk Industry Foundation. In April, the latest month for which data are available, total farm milk production was 4,394,000,000 quarts. At that rate, the report states, 1940 milk output will exceed the 51,000,000,000 quart supply in 1939. Production in June is expected to show an all-time peak.

The United States leads the larger nations in per capita consumption of fluid milk with 39 gallons per person a year, although Switzerland was first with 62 gallons; Germany, 29 gallons; France, 27; Italy, 9; Sweden, 31 gallons, according to latest available figures secured by the Foundation.

America's annual milk supply is used approximately as follows (unit: million quarts):

Fluid milk—	
For cities and villages	15,073
Used on farms	3,913
Fed to calves on farms	1,346
Used for farm butter	4,703
Creamery butter	14,308
Cheese	3,372
Canned milks	2,325
Ice cream	1,540
Dry, powdered, etc.	130

Total milk production in the United States for 1919 was 31,200,000,000 quarts, while in 1939 it had grown to 51,200,000,000—an increase of 65 per cent. Leading dairy states based on 1939 production data (in million quarts) are:

Wisconsin	5,569	Michigan	2,205
Minnesota	3,795	Pennsylvania	2,150
New York	3,472	Ohio	2,134
Iowa	3,032	California	1,973
Illinois	2,431	Texas	1,966

The 1939 average milk production per cow ranged from 1,042 quarts in Louisiana to 3,093 in California, with a general United States average of 2,101 quarts.

Milk is the "cash" crop of agriculture, states the report. It is paid for monthly, not at the end of the season as in the case of most crops.

More than 250,000 workers, not counting those on dairy farms, are employed in getting milk delivered to homes, stores, hospitals, etc., and making the cheese, butter, ice cream and other dairy products included in the $3,500,000,000-a-year output of the dairy industry.

A new deevlopment in the milk industry is the increasing manufacture of plastics from more than 3,000,000 pounds of milk solids left over yearly by butter and cheese makers. Milk casein is also used in an endless variety of articles, including buttons, paints, paper, beads, radio parts, and wallpaper.

New Haven Road Deficit Is Larger

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported a deficit of $2,717,437 for the first five months of 1940 compared to a $2,156,006 deficit for the same period last year.

The deficit for May was $607,875 compared to the deficit of $491,093 in May, 1939.

Gross revenues for last month were 3.2 per cent less than in May, 1939, the report said, and passenger revenue was down 11.4 per cent "primarily because of the fare reduction on March 25, 1940, as sufficient additional travel was not obtained to offset the loss in revenue occasioned by the reduction."

U. S. Plywood Earnings Nearly Doubled in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — United States Plywood Corporation reported for its fiscal year ended April 30, 1940, a net profit, after all taxes, depreciation and substantial outlays for advertising and development expenses incurred, of $544,168, equivalent to $2.46 per share on the common stock, after preferred dividends. This compared with a net profit of $308,010, or $1.27 per common share in the previous fiscal year.

Net sales of the corporation for the year ended April 30, 1940, amounted to $6,587,015, representing an increase of $1,543,435, or 30.6 per cent, over sales for the previous fiscal year.

Re-elected

Pach Bros

Fred H. Sexauer

Of Auburn, New York, re-elected President of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association.

'Gas' Production Reaches New Peak Week of June 22

NEW YORK (AP)—Gasoline production in the United States reached a new high during the week ended June 22, the weekly report of the American Petroleum Institute disclosed.

Estimated production totaled 12,085,000 barrels compared with 11,767,000 barrels the week before and the previous high of 11,793,000 barrels in the week ended June 1.

Daily crude oil production increased 30,250 barrels during the week, averaging 3,846,450 barrels. A year ago daily production was 3,452,800 barrels. Daily output east of California rose 59,850 barrels during the week but this was partly offset by a decline on the west coast.

Refineries reporting to the institute boosted operations to 86.5 per cent to potential capacity from 84.8 per cent the week before. Runs of crude oil to stills for the industry as a whole were estimated at 3,690,000 barrels a day compared with 3,620,000 the previous week and 3,490,000 a year ago.

Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks declined only moderately during the week, easing off to 97,276,000 barrels from 97,660,000 the week before. A year ago stocks were 81,331,000 barrels.

Imports of crude and refined oils at principal ports during the week were reported at 2,027,000 barrels compared with 1,493,000 the previous week.

Large Advertising Meeting in Detroit During September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Industrial advertisers and marketing executives attending the 18th annual conference and exposition of the National Industrial Advertisers Association here Sept. 18-20, will be representative of $40,000,000 purchasing power in the advertising field, according to Charles McDonough, President of the N. I. A. A.

In view of rapidly expanding industrial activity in the United States, the $40,000,000 figure, which approximates the 1939 industrial advertising expenditures of conference participants, is considered likely to be expanded this year. This estimate is based upon previous registrations at N. I. A. A. conferences which totaled approximately 800 individuals representing 650 companies.

A greater attendance is anticipated this year because Detroit is a center of a great industrial area of the country and it is expected to be at the peak of its activity by early Fall.

Mr. McDonough's estimate indicates spending an average of approximately $50,000 each by the companies in question, although many of the larger industrial concerns spend many times this amount each year in trade and business papers, newspapers, direct mail and other forms of advertising.

Mass. Co-operative Banks' Mortgage Loans Up 27 P. C.

An outstanding record for mortgage business was established during the month of May by co-operative banks in Massachusetts, with production exceeding a year ago by 27 per cent, according to a report just released by the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League.

Warner Allen, Executive Secretary of the League, states that the total of $4,760,400 for the month, an average of $1,098,552 of mortgage business during every six working days of the month, not only made May's production for the co-operative banks a current record, but also put it ahead of any May increase for the last 10 years with the exception of that of 1937.

N. Y. Central Income Rises

NEW YORK (AP) — New York Central System reported for May net railway operating income, before fixed charges and other income, of $2,873,605, compared with $1,688,138 in May, 1939. Freight revenues made the best showing, jumping to $21,567,919 from $17,145,675 last year. There was a minor decline in passenger revenues.

U. S. Excess Exports in 5 Months Double

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—From pursuit planes to peanuts, war-swollen exports gave the United States a $634,966,000 excess of international sales over purchases in the first five months of 1940.

The Commerce Department reported today that in the five months this country exported $1,717,276,000 worth of all kinds of goods as against imports of $1,082,310,000.

The export balance was more than double the $264,261,000 difference recorded in January-May of last year. Then exports totaled $1,179,848,000 and imports $915,587,000.

This five-month period may prove to be the peak of America's foreign commerce for the duration of the European war, however, officials said, because German successes have isolated a number of important markets. In May, for instance, France, Italy and all the Mediterranean countries were open for trans-Atlantic merchant shipping, and Belgium and Holland were open until almost the middle of the month. Now the British are expected to try to blockade virtually all of Europe.

May's exports totaled $325,306,000 and imports $211,382,000, an export excess of $113,924,000. In May, 1939, exports amounted to $249,466,000 and imports $202,493,000, for an export balance of $46,973,000.

Compared with April, May exports were larger for paper, iron and steel products, trucks, automobiles, aircraft, tobacco, and coal. They were smaller for machinery, cotton, wheat, oranges, canned fish and meat products.

Imports gained on newsprint, burlap, sugar, whisky and feeds, but declined on rubber, wood pulp, oil and diamonds.

Fabricated Steel Orders Rise in May

NEW YORK (AP)—New orders for fabricated structural steel in May jumped to 117,789 tons from 67,104 in April, but lagged far behind 156,848 tons in May, 1939, the American Institute of Steel Construction said.

May shipments declined to 109,191 tons from 115,869 in April and 125,818 in May last year.

Orders on hand for future fabrication amounted to 372,864 tons, against 502,119 a year ago.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Unusual rosewood set of furniture, (1858), sofa, 2 armchairs, 3 sidechairs, table. Write Box Z-12, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Attractively
Furnished Housekeeping Suites
1 to 4 rooms with thoroughly equipped kitchens, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
Rates Upon Request
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 0485

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ROCKPORT, MASS.
LANDS END, Marmion Way, Headlands, Beaukin Neck, village and Pigeon Cove—Desirable cottages to let and for sale, great values; references required. THURSTON AGENCY, 20 Pleasant Street, Rockport 634

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD NOW OPEN
Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

THUMB INDEXING

TEXTBOOKS New or used BLUE, BLACK or BROWN, Thumb-indexed by RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., INC., 168A Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. Only orders sent direct to us will be filled. We have no outside representatives.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Little Bit of Old England
Trinity Court, 175 Dartmouth Street, Boston Ken. 6520
Furnished and unfurnished apartments available for immediate occupancy

BOSTON Beacon Hill, 42 Mt. Vernon—Unusually attractive cool, 3-room apartment; sunny, fireplace, elevator. Capitol 8877 or 2990.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2-room kitchenette-dinette apt., free electric refrigeration, cross ventilation; near subway. Long. 3364

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 15-Sept. 15—Entire lower floor, 2 bedrooms; well furnished, cool. Em. 5161.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
TUDOR HALL 275 Engle Street
Sunny, spacious apartments decorated in the newest manner, surrounding a group of beautifully landscaped gardens now in full bloom. 3-7 Rooms . . . from $55
Henry Fippinger, Inc.
Englewood 3-6611 or Clifton 2-2770. N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., Madison at 73rd—Lady share modern 2-room kitchenette apt., roof. BU. 8-8516 (mornings until 11, evenings 8).

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON — One-room apartment, well furnished, to sublet; good location, view; cross-draft. Call Ken. 5922.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour, properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 88 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2265.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

(HAPPY HOURS)—Age 5-14; supervised activities, swimming; begins June 20th. Information, JANE BLAKE, Vales Gate, New York

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BRIDGTON, Me., Moose Pond—For rent, secluded in pines; 7 rooms, furnished, piano, fireplace, bath, hot and cold running water, electric lights and refrigerator; private beach, boat, garage. Reply F. C. Wheeler, R. F. D. 1, Box 56.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors; modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

MAC LEROY FARM, Barnet, Vt., Tel. Barnet 82-14—Quiet farmhouse; no traffic, mountain scenery, ½ mile from lake; good beds, home cooking, fresh vegetables and fruit; own dairy; rates $14-$16. MR. and MRS. CHAS. M. ROY, East Ryegate, Vt. (R. D.)

QUIET, beautiful farm home; spacious grounds and porch, modern conveniences, excellent food; $10.00 weekly. MISS E. B. COLLINS, Avondale, Pa.

WESTPORT, CONN.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in artistically remodeled old barn; excellent meals; near station, village, beach. Casa Pittoresca, 455 Compo Road, Westport 3680.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS
HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE
WO 2-2080 280 B'way, N. Y. C.
LOUISE C. HAHN

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Martin, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 5971

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEEDHAM, MASS., $6,400
145 Laurel Drive, Colonial house, 6 rooms, garage, piazza, oil heat, white fence, trees; good neighborhood, near transportation. C. G. McINTOSH. Tel. Needham 1515-W.

HOUSES TO LET

JENKINTOWN, PA.—Semi-detached, 4 bedrooms, 2 tile baths, breakfast room, 2-car garage; near schools and Reading railroad station; $75 per month. Call Ogontz 3782.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

EST. — HENRY P. TOWNSEND — 1916
Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member of Allied Van Lines, Inc. 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS PACKERS — Responsible service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office available afternoons, part or whole time. CO. 5-0373. Write Box W-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder MR. and MRS. E. P. ENGLE, Mgrs. Banlan Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50

GUESTS accommodated, a quiet, very exclusive location, near the ocean. Write Box 312, York Harbor, Maine. MRS. C. MURRAY.

HIGH ACRES—Small, homelike country inn, modernly equipped; superb mountain view; horses, bridle trails, outdoor pool, good food, comfortable, quiet; $15.00 to $25.00 week. Reservations: DR. RICHMOND, Sharon, Vermont.

OLD HOMESTEAD 1780, Litchfield Hills—Near lake, picturesque. Phone New Milford 193-W3, Write BELLE BEARDSLEY, New Preston, Connecticut.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food, swimming, tennis; select clientele; summer rates $17 up; booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. F. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

UNSURPASSED mountain view, home cooking; low rates; swimming, fishing; near Lake Champlain Burpees, Vergennes, Vermont. Tel. Addison 269

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
Expert Work—Tubes Tested Free
GEORGE'S, 171A Mass. Ave., Boston; Cir. 6913

REAL ESTATE

Albord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

DENVILLE, N. J.—Frame dwelling, all improvements; 2-car garage; shade trees; lot 160x350; near golf course, churches, stores. WALTON (owner), 135 Williams St., New York City, Room 1503.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

PHILADELPHIA SUBURBS — Bungalows and houses, priced $3000 and up, down payments 10% and up, balance on easy terms; near Christian Science churches in Glenside, Elkins Park and Jenkintown; within half an hour commutation from downtown Philadelphia. Write what you require, number of bedrooms, with or without garage, etc., to H. EUGENE GARDINER ESQ. (broker), Keswick Theatre Block, Glenside, Pa., or telephone Ogontz 4143 on Friday or Monday eve. between 7 and 8:30 P. M.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-03 88th Ave.—Private home, newly furnished; walking distance Fair; reasonable; free parking. Ind. 3-2536.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1517 Rhode Island Ave. N. W.—Newly decorated singles or doubles; excellent food; easy walking distance downtown. Decatur 5716.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Restful, cool rooms near beach and church; $1 daily per person (2 in room) free bathing. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Attractive housekeeping, 2-room apt., furn., Frigidaire; rooms with running water; transient, permanent. Com. 8291.

BOSTON—Visiting guests, permanent business persons; nice outside rooms; elevator; 3rd floor, Apt. 6, 78 Westland Ave.; Fenway view. Mrs. Stanton.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 10—Attractive, quiet, single, double rooms; elevator; nr. The Mother Church. McGRATH, Com. 0084.

BOSTON—Large, airy rooms; visiting guests; near The Mother Church; FREE PARKING. Mrs. Eva Baker, 88 Gainsboro St. Ken. 9306.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive, quiet single and double rooms for business people and transients. HULIT, Ken. 9196.

BOSTON, 90 Fenway—Single or double rooms, overlooking Fenway; 5th floor, elevator. (JEROME). Com. 0457.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street. Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 37 Falmouth St., Apt. 2—Pleasant furnished rooms near bath, private family; reasonable. Tel. Ken. 1290.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two large, attractively furnished rooms; elevator; privileges; Christian Scientists preferred; near car stop. LON. 9104.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 62 Marion St.—Clean, large, airy rooms, by day or week; plenty hot water; parking. Lon. 0856.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—Large outside room opposite bath, private family. Bea. 4279.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Desirable room for a woman in an apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

(Continued)

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., HA. 4-5591—Charming room in attractive private home in residential section for lady; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 58TH STREET, 127 WEST
KELVIN WOMEN'S RESIDENCE CLUB
Exceptional opportunity business girl or student seeking refined modern home; kitchen privileges, maids, phone; reasonable. Mrs. Muriel White.

N. Y. C., 611 West 111th St. (Riverside)—Attractive, quiet, airy room; next bath; elevator; refined surroundings, permanent; $5.50. Cathedral 8-6617.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave., 5G—Private family offers business man unusual large front room; running water; elevator. De Camp.

N. Y. C., 81st St., West—Attractive large single in immaculate apartment; extensive river view; elevator; transient, permanent. Tr. 4-8456.

N. Y. C., 44 West 96th—Desirable, cool studio, single, double; 2 windows, piano, elevator; church; transportation. AC 2-9260. SIMPSON.

N. Y. C., 86TH (Broadway)—Outside room; charming atmosphere; private home; food optional. TRafalgar 7-4463.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th—Desirable room for a woman. Circle 7-6300. Apt. 7A. MRS. MILLS

Washington, D. C., GUNSTON HALL, 1906 Florida Avenue—Desirable rooms for women; attractive roof garden; 20c taxi zone. Dupont 6313.

WASHINGTON, D. C., near Walter Reed Hospital—Master bedroom, private bath, 3 exposures, 6 windows; $30. Ge. 0196.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMBITIOUS, horticultural college student desires steady position as general assistant on an estate, farm; has driver's license. Box C-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STRONG, capable woman willing to do housework or practical nursing. MRS. ETTA WALL, 206 Lenox Ave., Westfield, N. J.

YOUNG woman desires position as companion or secretary to Christian Scientist. Best references furnished. Write Box P-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

SCHELL ACRES FARM for girls, located 20 miles north Pittsburgh, Pa.; swimming pool, tennis, horseback riding, table tennis, hay rides—other outdoor activities. Write MRS. DOROTHY DELP, Phone Mars 168 R 2.

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque six acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

THE HILLSIDE
Holderness, N. H.
Overlooking Little Squam Lake—Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery, all modern improvements, home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

SUMMER PROPERTY

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE—Summer cottages, homes and estates for sale from $2500 to $22,000, with terms; also rentals for the season from $75 to $450. BOOTHBAY REGION REALTY CO., INC., 4 Bridge St., Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

SUMMER RENTALS

CHARMING furnished mountain bungalow; fireplace, bathroom; free boat, electricity; veranda overhanging lake; $25 weekly; other bungalow $22. HALEY, 282 Henry, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 5-6977.

LINDENHURST, LONG ISLAND, Merrick Rd. —Waterfront home, 6 rooms, spacious grounds, 2-car garage, sundeck, boat dock, tennis and handball courts, bathing, fishing. Owner, Goldberg, 10 W. 96th St., N. Y. C. Riverside 9-4323.

GOOD size, excellently built and well equipped cabin, South Tamworth, N. H.; reasonable rate. E. G. P., 38 Frederick St., Belmont, Mass.

TERMITE CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —specialists in insect-control for 26 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS. All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

ELDREDGE
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
will safely store
your FUR COATS and GARMENTS
in their MODERN
COLD STORAGE VAULT
Local and Long Distance Moving
Since 1886

CAMDEN

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie Cor. Broadway and Pine Streets Camden, N. J.

CRANFORD

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 Fertilizers Hardware
Jack W. Apgar
104 N. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.
Pittsburgh Paint Products
House Furnishings

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-5382 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7378

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment
with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

KIRK'S TEXACO STATION
Central Ave. and Eppirt St.
OR. 5-9807
Special Marfak Lubrication, 75c
All Makes of Cars Repaired

Springdale Service Station
387 Springdale Ave. Tel. Or. 3-9510
One-Stop Service
Cars Called For and Delivered
COMPLETE INSPECTION WORK
BRAKES—LIGHTS

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

(Continued)

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

HACKENSACK

WILLNER'S
Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
Corsets
All garments fitted to suit the individual figure by our expert corsetieres
168 Main St., Hackensack
5 E. Palisade Ave., Englewood

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

• Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County
HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

Sunshine Laundry
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne
Phone Bay 3-4600

MAPLEWOOD

GLEASON LAUNDRY CO., INC.
20% Discount
Cash and Carry
Delivery Service as Well
7 West Parker Avenue SO. 2-1400

SIRLYN'S MEN'S SHOP
Genuine Palm Beach Suits, Slacks, and Sport Coats for Men and Boys
163 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4062

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

C. JOHNSON & CO., Inc.
AWNINGS, SHADES and VENETIAN BLINDS
Tel. Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave.

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055 33 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

NORTH BERGEN

LUBRICATION
by "Standary" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
ESSO STATION
Adelina Place and Hudson Blvd.
Off 11th Street

NUTLEY

BANK
of
NUTLEY
Nutley, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

NEW JERSEY

NUTLEY

(Continued)

HOFFMANN'S BAKERY
"The Home of Fine Baking"
Only fresh milk, fresh eggs, and creamery butter used.
373 Center Street
(near Franklin Avenue)
Nutley, N. J. Nutley 2-2777

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone The Christian Science Monitor, Orange 2-2569. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 TO $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

ESTABLISHED 1808
Lindsley's Hardware Store
A 10% Discount Allowed to Monitor Readers Who Acknowledge this Ad.
June 26th to July 4th
319 Main Street Or 5-8200

Smart Summer Cottons as low as $1.98
EMBASSY DRESS SHOPPE
327 Main St., Orange, N. J.

"A Complete Shoe Repair Service"
RAFFERTY SHOE REBUILDERS
301 Main St., Orange, N. J.
185 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 Vose Ave. SO 2-1656

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Lyndon
Chicken and Noodle Dinner, jar 29c
Turkey and Noodle Dinner, jar 29c
Sliced Chicken in Jars.....jar 49c
155 SO. ORANGE AVE. S. O. 2-4700

WEST ORANGE

Ford
OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626-628 Main Avenue

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table

ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

ABBOTT'S DEPARTMENT STORE
634 MAIN AVENUE
Beach Sportswear
Summer Ready to Wear and Accessories

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
THE COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

"A Safe Place to Shop"
TEPPER'S
Open Thursdays
Until 9
Closed Saturdays at 6
PLAINFIELD N. J. TEL. PL. 6-3100

"Bank by the Clock"
The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT FREE DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
Tel PL. 6-9373

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

(Continued)

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS OAL
747 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0642

RIDGEWOOD

TIMKEN
MASTER KRAFT
Oil Burners—Furnaces
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL • COAL • KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS • COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS • FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE Ridgewood
RIDGEWOOD, N. J. 6-4700

Juvenile FASHION CENTER
Gifts for every occasion
L. M. WESTERMAN
1 E. Ridgewood Avenue Ri. 6-3733

We shall be happy to welcome you to our new shop, located at
3 Sheridan Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus
Formerly on N. Maple Ave.
THE QUALITY SHOP
J. F. Strakosch, prop. Ri. 6-2721
Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not

Schweinfurth FLORISTS, INC.
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

BERGEN DAIRIES
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods and White Rose Products
29 Oak St. Tel. Ri. 6-5528
Free Delivery
SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Helard-Guildford Corp.
619 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri. 6-5900

SUMMER GOODS
Garden Furniture, Beach Chairs, Beach Umbrellas and Garden Equipment of every description. Also picnic supplies of all kinds. Mail and phone orders filled.
RI 6-0106, 0107
Ridgewood Hardware Co.
Incorporated
"The Big Store"
9-13 East Ridgewood Avenue

THE CHIMES TEA ROOM
Luncheon 11:30-2, Tea 2-5
Dinner 5:30-8
189 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Ridgewood 6-3044

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
ODORA CLOSETS . . $1.00 up
ODORA CHESTS . . . . . .59 up
MOTH BALLS, FLAKES, .10 package
130 PARK AVE. RU. 2-6130

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

WESTFIELD

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

FOR A PERFECT 4TH
Buy Your Sport Slacks, Play Suits, etc., from us. You will be satisfied.
MILADY'S SHOPPE
131 E. Broad Street

STANDARD ESSO DEALER
ELM STREET ESSO STATION
VERIFIED ESSO LUBRICATION
Washing, Simonizing, Tires, Batteries
Parking
WEstfield 2-1134 138 ELM STREET
DOUGLAS M. CONNOR, Prop.

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

DEVELOPING and PRINTING
Complete Stock of AGFA and KODAK Films
Westfield Studios, Inc.
(AT THE SIGN OF THE CAMERA)
232 E. BROAD ST. Ph. Westfield 2-0239

Be Comfortable Every Summer
JOHNS-MANVILLE
Rock Wool
HOME INSULATION
326 Broad St. Summit, N. J.
Phone Summit 6-3820

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Wes.field, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Appel JEWELER Established 1860
635 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WEITHERHOLD & METZGER The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St Telephone 500

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter—Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penna.
JOAN KENLEY BLOUSES
Fine Batiste, Frill Trimmed
Each $1.95

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

Harold's VALETERIA CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
8407 Derry Street Phone 5232

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS
TAILORS
HATTERS
FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD—Hatboro

Phillips' Rexall Drug Store
YORK ROAD, HATBORO
I stop at Phillips' Rexall Drug store on my weekly trips to Philadelphia because I like the quality and variety of flavors of their Home Made Ice Cream.
Laurence D. Shim, Echo Lake, Monroe County, Pa.

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

A New and Greater
Frigidaire Cold Wall Refrigerator
FOR 1940
Made only by Frigidaire (General Motors Product)
Easy Terms

Modern Kitchen Fixtures
Why not remodel your old kitchen?
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED

MONTGOMERY, INC.

Celebrate the 4th
Jantzen Swim Suit
Ask for Albert Johnson
Ladies' Man Tailored Suits—Dresses
Prices start $.95
Ask for Irina Johnson

Distinctive Personalized Coiffures
Ernest Beauty Salon
407 York Rd., Ogontz 1388

This vacation—keep cool
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
The Cedar Chest
414 York Road

"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BROWER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE CAN INSURE
YOUR Automobile, Home, Furniture, Personal Effects
For LIABILITY—FIRE—THEFT
C. H. Roth & Son Company
708 Peoples Bank Building
CO 0225 PITTSBURGH CH. 2208

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

During the Hot Summer Months
SERVE
Saylor's Ready-to-Serve Foods. Potato Salad, Pepper Cabbage, Baked Beans, Pudding, etc.
Nice for Picnics and Luncheons
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Street Dial 6253

FILL YOUR VACATION NEEDS AT
POMEROY'S
A Pennsylvania Institution—Est. 1876

RESTORIZING
Yoray's CLEANSERS AND DYERS
FREE MOTHPROOFING

More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE

SCRANTON

Robert Roberts
The Tailor
921 South Main Avenue

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

(Continued)

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

PUHL & ZIMAN
The Leather Mart
Smart Vacation Luggage
211 North Washington Avenue

HENRY KUCK
Art Store
and Picture Framing
GIFTS
226 Adams Avenue

PAUL'S
LUNCHEONETTE
SODAS SUNDAES
Mears Building
Washington & Spruce

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
BEST bet's BUICK!
ESSO QUAKER STATE OILS
Day and Night Service
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

Campney's Grocery
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Established 1874
425 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1408

SWARTHMORE

CHEVROLET
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Aves.

Real Estate
EDWARD L. NOYES
23 SO. CHESTER ROAD

MEDIA LAUNDRY, Inc.
Media, Pa.
Owned and Operated by Americans
Phone Media 174

JOS. J. CARLIN
Ford
33 Baltimore Ave.
Phone Madison 9640
CLIFTON HEIGHTS, PA.

Donaldson
Better Clothes Moderately Priced
GOWNS, DRESSES, and SPORTS WEAR
203 W. State Street

UPPER DARBY

TED'S SERVICE STATION
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and W. Chester Pk.
Lubricate and change for Summer driving—Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils.
SUNSET 1958

REAL ESTATE
Homes for sale or rent
Properties managed, city or suburbs
INSURANCE
Clear 1540
Holzmueller, 3821 Bonsall Ave.
Drexel Hill, Pa.

The Collins Store
Novelty Furniture
Lamps and Giftwares
7056 Garrett Road
Emma Collins Boulevard 443

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

JOHN J. DEWAR
Representing
MURDOCH-AKINS, INC.
OLDSMOBILE
Res. Phone SChenley 0177 520 Penn Ave PEnhurst 2200

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875

YORK

Vitality SHOES WHITE SHOES
are best for Hot weather
REINEBERG'S
51-53 South George

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Affluence—*Af'-lu-ense* (*a* short, *u* as in *u*nite, *e* as in silent).

From the Latin *ad* and *fluere*, which combine to mean "to flow to"; "affluence," then, gives the idea of a constant and fresh supply, which is not hoarded but goes on and on bringing happiness to others.

Affluence implies generous giving as well as abundant possessions.

Annihilation — *A-ni'-hih-lay'-shun* (first *a* as in *a*ccount, first *i* long, second clipped-short, second *a* long, *u* clipped-short). Webster's, however, gives first-choice pronunciation without the *h* sound.

The Latin source, being *annihilare*, "to reduce to nothing," suggests utter destruction.

Assimilate—*A-sim'-ih-late* (first *a* clipped-short, first *i* short, second clipped-short, second *a* long).

This word is derived from the Latin roots *similus*, "like," and *ad*, "to"; and in its principal significance the word suggests, both literally and figuratively, the converting of something into a form which may be absorbed or become a part of one's being. Not only food and drink, but ideas and ideals, may be assimilated into one's life, and thereafter be a useful part of it.

Beloved (Phil. 2:12)—Used here as a noun, and pronounced preferably as three syllables.

Bowed (Eph. 34:8) — *Boud.* Rhymes with "loud," not with "load."

Cardinal numbers — Cardinal numbers are read as cardinals—"1" as "one," "2" as "two," etc., except when order or sequence is indicated, when they are read as ordinals—"1" as "first," "2" as "second," etc. Dates of the month also are to be read as ordinals: "July 1, 1940" being read as "July first, nineteen hundred and forty."

Dementia—*De-men'-shih-a*, four syllables, is preferred by Webster's.

Epistle—*E-pis'-'l* (*e* as in event, *i* as in it).

Executor — *Eg-zek'-u-ter* (first two *e*'s short, *u* as in unite, last *e* as in maker).

Gadarenes (Luke 8:26)—*Gad'-a-reenz'* (first *a* short, second as in sofa).

Horeb (Deut. 5:2) — *Ho'-reb* (long *o*, short *e*).

A name applied to Sinai, where the commandments were revealed to Moses. Literally "desert, desolate."

Mosaic — *Mo-zay'-ik* (*o* as in obey, *a* long, *i* short).

Paganism—*Pay'-gan-izm* (first *a* long, second as in account, *i* short).

Because the *paganus* (Latin for "countryman" or "villager") lived in a remote area, he did not soon learn of the teachings of Christianity, which were brought first to the large cities. The pagan, or heathen, therefore continued his unenlightened worship of idols—the practice covered by the term "paganism."

Procreate—*Pro'-kre-ate* (long *o*, *e* as in event, *a* as in chaotic).

From the Latin *procreare*, "to produce," this word means "to bring forth, beget."

Sinai (Ex. 24:16)—*Si'-ni* (both *i*'s long).

Statutes (Deut. 5:1)—*Stat'-utes* (short *a*, *u* as in unite).

Sufficeth (John 14:8)—*Suh-fise'-eth* (*u* clipped-short as in circus, *i* long, *e* short).

Manly Manners

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Valley of Shaveh

We are informed that after he returned from his successful victory over King Chedorlaomer and his allies, Abram was met "in the valley of Shaveh, which is the king's dale" by the king of Sodom, and also by that far more significant personage Melchizedek, who is described as "king of Salem" (an early name for the famous city which was later called Jerusalem) (Gen. 14:17f). A further reference is made to this valley in II Sam. 18:18, where Absalom is said to have erected in his own honor a great pillar in what in this instance is simply called "the king's dale." This dale or valley is thought to have been the wider more open portion of the valley of Hinnom which lies close to the city of Jerusalem from which Melchizedek came forth to greet Abram.

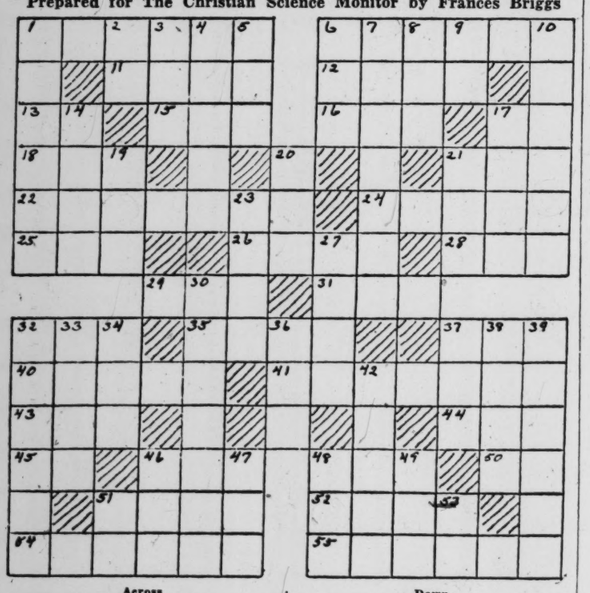
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A cavern on the island of Capri in the Mediterranean.
2. Charlottesville, Virginia.
3. An island off the southeastern coast of Maine; noted summer resort.
4. A small palace at Versailles, France; built by Louis XIV.
5. A great mass of rock, 3,250 feet above the floor of Yosemite Valley, California.
6. Eastern Louisiana.
7. Holyoke, Masachusetts; so called because of its many paper mills.
8. A borough in New York City.
9. A river in northwestern Siberia, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; 2,800 miles long.
10. The capital of Iceland.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is name of largest Canadian national park?
6—Where is Pye Corner?
11—What is a county of central Missouri?
12—Hautboy is what?
13—If you were in Cleveland, Ohio, in what direction would you travel to reach Dayton (abbr.)?
15—Who was one of kings or princes of Midian?
16—To spread grass for drying.
17—What suffix appears in words from French?
18—On what mountain was Eleazar invested with priesthood?
21—Wood of what tree is tough and elastic?
22—Who is hero of the Odyssey?
24—Who is a priestess in "The Pearl Fishers"?
25—What drink is made from juice of fruit mixed with water and sweetened?
26—Who is heroine of a Puccini opera?
28—What was relationship of John the Baptist to Zacharias?
29—Who was Noah's second son?
31—How many horns had the fabulous unicorn?
32—Would you bob, saw, or eat kenno?
35—Who was mother of Artemis?
37—What is a newt?
40—Who composed "Solveig's Song"?
41—Who is father of Proteus in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
43—Paavo Nurmi did what to gain fame?
44—What African antelope has short head and heavily maned neck?
45—What is square of body of type?
46—The brassart was armor to protect what?
48—What prefix means "hard"?
50—What is the Turpentine State (abbr.)?
51—On what continent is Lake Balkhash?
53—What is a seaport of Sweden?
54—What is a small Chinese boat?
55—A guiding light.

Down

1—Who led Israelites in their invasion and settlement of Canaan?
2—What is the Palmetto State (abbr.)?
3—Who wrote "The City in the Sea"?
4—What is a city of Portugal?
5—Who was a friend of David?
6—Abraham was uncle to whom?
7—What is a college town of Ohio?
8—Sign of assent or approval.
9—What prefix means "down"?
10—Who was an eminent Hebrew prophet in reigns of David and Solomon?
14—Upland plain is called what?
17—What is a city of Norway?
19—Pumpernickel is made of unbolted what?
20—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
21—What are three-toed sloths?
23—What river of Switzerland flows to the Aar?
27—You would associate Diana with what?
30—Where would an Algerine live?
32—What birds are protected in Gulf States?
33—What did ancient Hebrews call country lying to northeast of Palestine?
34—What is a useful kitchen metal?
36—A toll is what?
37—Where is Shottery (abbr.)?
38—What do you call a native of Finland?
39—What is a fruit-eating bird of tropical America?
42—What is the herb mentioned in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"?
46—A serpent.
47—Who "wants but little here below"?
48—To apply a name.
49—The ocean.
51—Exist.
53—What suffix is equivalent to "ic"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, the Lord GOD will come with strong hand, and his arm shall rule for him: behold, his reward is with him, and his work before him.—Isa. 40:10.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Chemical Fire Extinguishers Work?

Most hand fire extinguishers have two fundamental characteristics: (1) they contain a substance for extinguishing fires, and (2) provide a pressure of gas to aid in throwing the substance some distance. They differ as to the substance contained and as to the method of developing the pressure. They also differ regarding the type of fire to which they are suited.

Substances commonly used in chemical extinguishers include: Carbon tetrachloride, a liquid which turns to vapor when it strikes the heat of the fire, forming a gas which blankets the flames.

In the soda-acid type, the extinguishing agent is simply water. However, in the foam type of extinguisher (which also has a soda-acid combination, aluminum sulphate and a patented foaming agent have been added, and the extinguishing agent is a blanket of tough, sticky bubbles filled with an inert gas that will not burn or explode.

Carbon dioxide, under as much as 850 pounds per square inch of stream of carbon tetrachloride fluid at the flames is usually developed either by operating a hand pump built into the extinguisher, or by compressed air stored in the extinguisher.

Soda-acid extinguishers develop their pressure by the gas which forms when the soda and acid are mixed. These are mixed at the time the extinguisher is needed for use, either by inverting the extinguisher, which allows the acid to spill onto the soda, or by pressing home a plunger, which punctures the acid container.

The carbon dioxide gas is stored in the extinguisher under pressure and is released either by opening a valve or puncturing a sealing disc.

The carbon tetrachloride or the carbon dioxide extinguishers may safely be used on fires involving short circuits and "live" wires, but the acid type should not, because the water in these extinguishers is a good conductor of electricity.

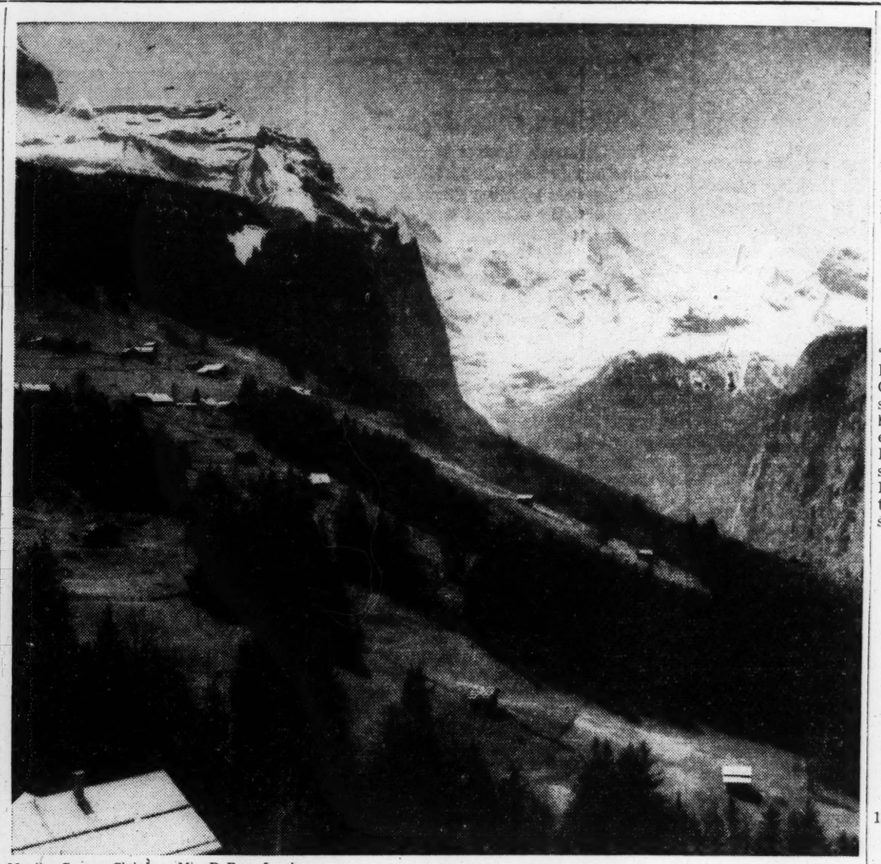
—W. P. Keasbey

LOOSE-STOPPLE TYPE OF SODA-ACID EXTINGUISHER

Acid bottle "C" with loose-fitting stopple "B" is held upright in a cage or holder in tank "A." When the tank is inverted, the stopple drops out and the acid spills on the soda in tank "A."
A
B
C

pressure, is released from the extinguisher through a cone-shaped nozzle, producing a blanket of an inert gas that is heavier than air and which extinguishes the fire by excluding the oxygen.

The pressure for throwing a



Monitor Camera Club from Miss D Barr, London

Wengen, in the Bernese Alps

In more peaceful times Wengen was, next to Interlaken, the most frequented tourist resort in the Bernese Oberland.

Daily Quotation

THE ELECT are those who put life into one, who give courage to the faint-hearted; hope out of their own heart's constancy.—Lady Ritchie.

Quotable Quotes on Force

Force is not a remedy.—John Bright.

Force is at best a fearful thing even in a righteous cause.—Schiller.

There is no redemptive power in physical force.—J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Canadian C. C. F. Party, 1939.

Reason governs the wise man, but the cudgel a fool.—Italian Proverb.

We accomplish more by prudence than by force.—Tacitus.

He who strikes first admits that his ideas have given out.—Chinese wisdom.

Force may subdue, but love gains, and he who forgives first wins the laurel.—William Penn.

It is unfortunately true that we still live in a world where force is the only voice which carries conviction and weight with certain groups.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In Lighter Vein

Same Work

Commentator: "I reveal what's behind the headlines."

Artist: "My work is similar. I reveal what's behind the billboards."

Daily Anecdote

Humility Adhered To

When Eugene Field, author of "Little Boy Blue" and other well-loved poems, was a guest in a Chicago home, he was served strawberries in midwinter. The hostess had gone to considerable expense to obtain them, and when Field did not touch the delicacy, she asked if anything were wrong. In his droll way he answered, "No, they look good, but they might spoil my taste for prunes."

Where Would You Find—

1. The Blue Grotto?
2. The University of Virginia?
3. Mount Desert?
4. The Grand Trianon?
5. Glacier Point?
6. Lake Pontchartrain?
7. The Paper City?
8. Queens?
9. The Yenisei River?
10. Reykjavik?

(Answers appear on this page)

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Louis F. Herlinger, New York.

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on June 12:

"When a Feller Needs a Friend"
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.
Kathleen Starnes, Brookline, Mass.
G. H. Seaton Los Angeles.
Helen Predmore Oakland, Calif.

"But Where Is Snubs?"
Evelyn Grayson, Pleasantville, N. Y.

"Puzzled Pups"
Marguerite Yeager, Toledo, Ohio.

None At All

Father (to daughter): "I'm afraid that young man of yours is living beyond his means."

Daughter: "Oh, no, papa! He hasn't any."—The Fireside.

Peace!

The new district visitor was making her first call in a dockside neighborhood.

"This is a very noisy district, Mrs. Smith," she said.

"Yes, ma'am, it is," agreed Mrs. Smith, "and the only time we get any peace is when the ships' sirens drown the noise."—Montreal Star.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Payment Received

Tacoma, Wash.

Neighborhood grocers are often aware of the financial circumstances of their customers. Many times they help families by giving credit when it is sorely needed without any guarantee of later payment.

One such grocer, many years ago, gave a family credit when they were in need. The family left town without paying their bill and nothing was heard from them. The grocer was not particularly disturbed about it for in most instances he was paid eventually.

Recently, however, he opened a letter from a distant city—enclosed was a check for $70. This was payment, in full, for the groceries obtained by the family over twenty years ago!

"A Dog's a Dog for a' That"
Mrs. Dorothy F. Dearborn, Barrington, R. I.
Daisy Fulwiler, Santa Ana, Calif.

"Land of Make Believe"
Lilliam R. Barnes, Buffalo, N. Y.
Clara Bell Mitchell, Dayton, Ohio.

"Page Charlie McCarthy"
W. Koch, Baltimore, Md.

"Nursery Huddle"
Laura E. Wilson, Jersey City, N. J.

"A Pretty How-de-do"
Mary Truitt, Kansas City, Mo.

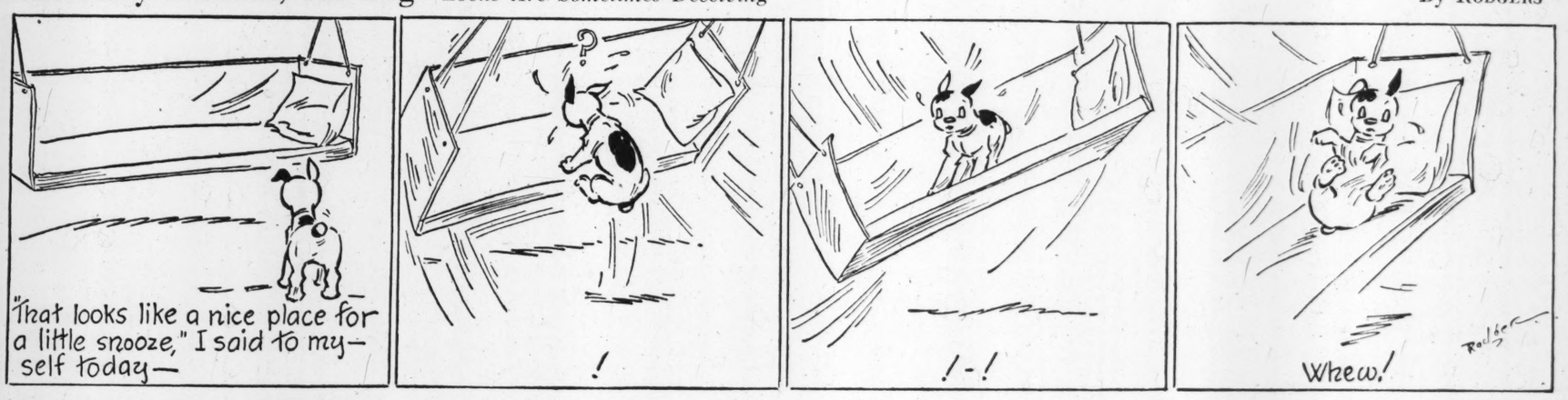
"Inspection"
Charles Heitman, New York.

"An Interested Audience"
A. J. Ulman, Oil City, Pa.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Weather vs. Weather Report* — By Le Pelley

SEE, THIS WEATHER REPORT SAYS WARM AND DRY WITH RISING TEMPERATURE!
THAT MEANS OUR REPORT SHOULD PREDICT RAIN IN ORDER TO BE RIGHT
HERE'S OUR COPY! I SAID WE MIGHT EVEN HAVE A CLOUDBURST
FINE! WE CAN'T MISS...
TUBBY AND BUDDY WEATHER REPORT
LATER
HMM.... IT DOESN'T SEEM TO BE CLOUDING UP MUCH
TURNED OUT PRETTY HOT, DIDN'T IT!
YES — AWFULLY HOT FOR A RAINY DAY...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Looks Are Sometimes Deceiving* — By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*Who's Afraid?* — By The Hagers

BY HOSTILE INDIANS YOU'RE PURSUED. LOOK ANXIOUS. TRY TO CATCH THE MOOD.
TE-WA
NOW LOOK BEHIND YOU. MAKE IT CLEAR THAT YOU SEE SOMETHING, TED, YOU FEAR."
!!?
DIRECTOR SPOONBILL TED OBEYED; HE TURNED BUT DIDN'T LOOK AFRAID.
"THERE'S NOTHING THERE TO FEAR," CRIED TED. "THERE NEVER IS, I'VE LEARNED," I SAID.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Where Does Defense Begin?

Herbert Hoover's moving exhortation to the Republican convention for a rededication to justice, freedom and opportunity might well be taken to heart not only by his party but by all Americans.

Crash after crash of free governments has aroused citizens to the necessity of revitalizing liberty, restoring morality, competence and fiscal soundness to government. Americans are stirred to the depths at finding themselves unprepared in a hostile world. They can well take up the task of tightening their defenses by the inner regeneration which begins with the religious basis Mr. Hoover mentioned, the concept that man is only "a little lower than the angels."

Defense begins at home. It begins with moral and physical rearmament of America. But the issue which every day focuses more clearly is whether defense stops at the water's edge. Mr. Hoover said that there can be no neutrality in the war of conflicting ideas, in the struggle between contrary systems. Very realistically he said, "There is no such thing as our isolation from wars which envelop two-thirds of all the people in the world," and that there is no such thing as economic, intellectual, or moral isolation.

He voiced the natural sympathies of Americans for the democracies fighting for their freedom. Then, however, he drew back. He appeared to envisage defeat for the democracies and victory for aggression. The former President, deploring "provocative speech" by the present Chief Executive, says "the day will come when we might be of service to humanity in dealing with these same men for peace."

The hope of mediating a peace is an attractive one. But can an American President participate in making peace with the present rulers of Germany and Italy? Are we to believe, as some European negotiators have believed to their disappointment, that any credence can be put in the dictators' promises? Could Mr. Hoover, whose Secretary of State promulgated the doctrine of nonrecognition of territorial gains made by aggression, conceive of a peace that would preserve to the aggressors any kind of "protectorate" over Poland, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and two-thirds of France?

Do Americans in general really believe that there is, practically speaking, any peace or security for the United States so long as aggressors succeed apparently in flouting the morality and decency of the world by the forcible oppression of peoples and nations?

Defense begins at home. But can even the American economy live in a world dominated by totalitarian trade? And can America defend the ideals of liberty, justice and human dignity by defending only her shores? Mr. Hoover urges Americans to wait until "attacked." When must America consider herself attacked?

There are experienced and patriotic men like Mr. Hoover who believe apparently that America can pull in its interests and ideals—even possibly to the giving up of trade with Europe and Asia, withdrawing from the Philippines, etc.—and find some way to live in a Nazi-dominated world. Their opinion must be carefully canvassed. This newspaper believes it to be mistaken. But that is the issue the Republican convention and the people of the United States must try to answer.

Italy Gets—

Italy's slice of aggressor's pie as marked out in the Italo-French armistice terms is perhaps more than commensurate with Italy's military effort. Yet there are many indications that before the cutting is over the knife will be moved to take in a bigger portion. As in the German terms, provision has been made for Italy to renounce the armistice if the French do not carry it out to the letter. And who will be judge of that?

Demilitarization of French colonial outposts, demobilization of the French Navy, military occupation of a strip of Alpine France—these terms may prove more important than those by which Italy has now succeeded to control of Djibouti and the railway leading from it to Addis Ababa. So far as immediate returns to Italy are concerned, these do not appear to be strikingly greater than might have been gained through negotiation in the days of "appeasement." In those days there were hints aplenty that France could be brought to discuss the status of Jibuti and possibly share control of that port with Italy.

But this is an armistice, not a peace. Its terms are doubtless milder than would be those of a peace in which Italy could assert all its aspirations. For the moment Rome finds it necessary to help the Pétain Government at Bordeaux take the French people along with it in surrender.

Cum Laude

Fred Waring's "jam session" at last year's conference of Eastern Music Educators, in support of "swing" in the school music curriculum, may not have been such a bad idea after all. Dr. Julian A. Steyermark, it is reported, on a recent expedition for the Field Museum of Natural History, was required to sing hot swing tunes to pacify Guatemala Indians. His traveling companion rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner" and between them they so "soothed the savage breast" that the tribal wooden beds were turned over to them, and their hosts slept upon the ground.

At the same time comes the news released, a trifle sadly one feels, by Boston University, that only one quarter of the male students at its College of Business Administration show any musical ability. A new rule testing all freshmen by making them sing the scales revealed this alarming fact. There may yet prove to be reason as well as rhythm in Mr. Waring's contention. Let the freshman look well to the future. "The night is young and you're so bee-eautiful" convincingly swung may prove of valuable assistance in some wild or cultivated jungle.

Battles of France

A second Battle of France is being fought with words across the English Channel. But the battle is not between France and Britain so much as it is between those forces which in both countries before the war fought for and against "appeasement."

Prime Minister Churchill has made statements which many believe are calculated to capitalize on the dissension which obviously exists in France. Many others believe that when the facts back of the French defeat are known the French people will need no prompting from abroad to make them disown their present leadership. General de Gaulle and others in the French National Committee set up in London are evidently of this opinion.

Something more sinister than unpreparedness is believed to lie back of the French failure to check the Germans at Sedan. But in the lack of preparedness itself may lurk a scandal which will not be explained away by references to Léon Blum's labor laws, whatever deficiencies may be charged to these and other so-called social reforms.

This was not the first time that French politicians shrank from telling their people the truth about France's defenses. In 1870, according to the French War Minister then incumbent, everything was in readiness "down to the last button on the last gaiter of the last soldier." But history records the fact that everything was in unreadiness. Soldiers could not find their own officers. Ammunition for cannon was lacking. So were transportation facilities. The food supply was inadequate. Men had to journey clear across the country in many instances to get their uniforms.

And a month after Bismarck's armies moved into Paris that city was besieged by French Communists and one of the horrors of history ensued. It is not clear that the insurrection reflected direct dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war. But it was an outburst of suppressed animosities similar to those which divided France for some years before the present war. What it and other outbreaks in France indicate is the capacity for indignation which Frenchmen develop when they feel they have been betrayed by their own leadership.

Possibly Mr. Churchill and the French patriots who have gathered in London are counting on this capacity to prevent the Third Reich from organizing France for German purposes which in the long run are against France's own best interests. If the French people can learn in time what the Bordeaux Government's surrender means, the Nazis may have to fight a second battle of France while they fight the battle of Britain.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Believe, Obey, Fight!"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mussolini's Ambassador to Washington has lodged a protest with the Secretary of State to the effect that it is not true that Mussolini's consuls in this country were seeking to promote Fascism, and stated that the Dante Alighieri Society was never "an organization for subtle Fascist propaganda." The society, if we are to believe the Ambassador, is a "literary society," "an association of persons interested in the Italian language and Italian literature, and it would be utterly preposterous to make it appear as an organization pursuing political purposes. Its aims do not differ from those of any similar associations pursuing similar purposes, as the 'Alliance Française' and the 'English Speaking Union.'"

It is obvious that His Excellency the Ambassador was not aware of the fact that on May 23, 1940, Signor Felice Felicioni, President General of the Dante Alighieri Society in Italy, sent to Mussolini the following message which may be found in all Italian papers of that day:

"Duce:

"All the local committees of the Dante Alighieri Society celebrate throughout the Kingdom, in our colonies overseas and abroad, at your order and in your name, the 'Day of the Italians of the World.' They exalt the contribution that Italian thought, culture and work has given in all countries and sing hymns of praise to the Duce. Great masses of people in 3,000 cities and towns of the Kingdom have asserted Italy's right to the very high destiny which you have pointed out. The 'Dante' is proud of serving the Fascist revolution especially in these historic days and renews to you its pledge of unwavering faith, ever ready, together with the whole people, to believe, to obey, to fight at your command.—Felice Felicioni."

The Secretary of State ought to inquire of Mussolini's Ambassador whether this message indicates that the Dante Alighieri Society limits itself to Italian language and literature.

F. K. TURGEON

Amherst, Mass.

Mirages, Mist, and Mirrors

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested in the comments of Mr. John Frazer Roos in regard to seeing Michigan from Chicago seventy-five miles away. Such a sight is nothing new nor strange to a man reared in the wide open spaces on the plains.

May I relate two instances I know to be true and why they are true. First there are two distinct types of mirage, one is true; the other may or may not have any vestige of truth in it. The true mirage (if it can be called a mirage) is seen only before sunrise, and usually after a heavy frost; the other in the warm part of the day. The mirage under discussion is caused by two layers of air, one cold, the other warm, which form a mirror effect up in the sky. Therefore you see the object's reflection just half the actual distance. In other words Michigan would be only thirty-seven and one half miles.

I will relate two of the most spectacular mirages that I have personally seen: One frosty cold morning in October when there was not a breath of air stirring, the horizon to the northeast assumed a dark bluish color; then like a negative being developed objects began to appear until they could be seen very clearly, and as gradually disappeared. One town that we knew to be eighteen miles away was so clear that we could see the windows in the houses and people walking in the streets. It was physically impossible to have seen the town in a straight line, as we lived in a valley.

At another time (don't laugh) I saw the sun before it came up. This is how it appeared to me. The sun when it first appeared would be judged at least one-half hour high and of a dull orange color. Here was one of the peculiar things about the reflected sun: it gradually reversed itself lowering like the sun going down, until the two suns merged at the horizon like two balls of fire. The main difference between the reflected sun and the real sun was the reflection; the real sun was bright and fiery, the other had no reflection.

Kansas City, Mo. BURR THURMAN

Myths and Might

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Lord Lothian has rendered a real service in dissipating the myth that the combined United States and British fleets would insure our protection. The self-complacent can no longer believe: "It can't come nigh us!"

Unless all thought of a Presidential contest is speedily abandoned, and the Nation concentrates on the one and only question to be given consideration—how to insure that every ounce of energy and resourcefulness can be utilized to the utmost to safeguard the continent—November may show that a Presidential certificate of election is not worth the paper it is written on.

If the idiocy of horse-racing, dog-racing and public betting thereon—and all such should forthwith be prohibited,—is not terminated, bookmakers may also take up betting on the length of endurance of the United States before it comes under Nazi rule, unless every ounce of our strength is directed to that end. Then we may expect that they will say:

"It's even money today that Hitler will not have established world-hegemony by Christmas!

"Tomorrow the bettor will have to give odds!"

Preposterous! say the complacent. Two months ago they would also have said: "Hitler has nearly 'shot his bolt,' the British and French will have his goat in a year or two!"

Coral Gables, Fla. ROBERT BAKER

"Short of War"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Measures short of war" means measures short of squirting water on the fire.

Boston R. E.

Not to Be Shelved

An Englishwoman's Letter

Dear A——:

Here in England no one has time to be tired, and men I know who had retired into a life of simple, gentle, comfort in the country, but who have taken up some form of work, several out with the mine-sweepers, knowing little rest day or night, say they have never felt better in their lives. The whole country seems caught up into a great unity of selflessness. Of course, there are exceptions—the usual grumblers, opposers and pacifists (I have a great reverence for the truly spiritual ones), and there are tremendous difficulties to be overcome in mobilizing a whole country materially, physically and spiritually, to gather itself together for a great final effort. . . .

One feels here that we are living and sharing in the most stupendous revolution in all of history. That which is evil in men's lives, evil for the world, enslaving in every way, has come burningly up to the surface like an erupting volcano, and that is well, for it must not only be stemmed or stayed, but vanquished for good and all, for the good of all. It is like some great civil war for the liberation of mankind from the quagmire into which it is sinking—a kind of materialistic lethargy, full of fears and intense ambitions, and little vainglorious narrow nationalisms.

Behind the voices of our wisest and greatest men we hear the music of a great determination, to resolve it all into some majestic harmony, some great concord of nations, whose ideal will not be trade or martial supremacy or petty safety, or economic ascendancy and the controlling dream of ceaseless money-making. . . .

* * *

Out of it all, too, will come the greatest good for individuals that we have yet known, for it has revealed something magnificent, not only in a few, but in all: a kind of new ardor in every face, young and old, and a great quiet, a gentle and considerate serenity. It is greater than all the reports, the essays, the books, the explanations, the talks, the rumors, the divisions, the partisanships; for it bears the look of complete and assured certitude, which is the thing that gives fearless strength to every conscience.

One feels the unity of high hearts in flight, and all that poetic splendor which has produced in poetry itself the unbroken tradition of a people, whose natural speech almost is poetry, and whose thinking and actions are so full of the quality of great laughter and happiness. We may have fogs and mists and all kinds of disturbances and criticisms and arguments, but at heart it still is "Merry England," and somehow, because I have been so "international" all my life, I see this little island with a long perspective. No country can be truly merry unless its heart is at peace, its purpose sure, and its spiritual convictions above any creed or ritual or restricted form.

I feel these gifts pouring out on me every day, and that is why I must sing for you this paean of gratitude to this little country where I found birth, and from where I set sail over forty-three years ago, to your country, which also is so bathed in the splendor of human ideals, love of liberty, and spiritual convictions, and horror of hate and bitterness and cruelty. . . .

* * *

The days speed by, and we are of necessity ever more and more busy, doing the things that are most helpful in the way of making and sending comforts for the men on unceasing vigil on both sea and land, and taking care of those needing help who are with us. . . .

I can look back and look forward, for it is as if I were on a very quick journey, looking out at so much beauty and heroism, far surmounting any pain and horror and anguish we know must be dispelled, and that the world will dispel. "All is well" in spite of all the dark nightmare we have been forced to face and look squarely at.

Outwardly life goes on much the same as it did two months ago, yet we are living in a completely changed England, in a rapidly changing world. Incredible things happen each day and we are all accustomed to the new work for every hand; to the country places filled with the evacuated children and those demanding attention; to gas masks and air-raid warnings, shelters and sand-bags, anti-aircraft guns, the sound down here of far-off gun fire and cannonading and explosions; to the complete blackout that hides this little island as if it were almost an uninhabited world, so dense, so dark and so silent are the nights except for the great searchlights that sweep the sky in magnificent arching splendor at certain times. Down here, as we are right on the coast, they are especially watchful and powerful.

* * *

England has made a mighty effort and as always, when there is the need and call, one that beggars description. Without pressure and without tyranny, it has all taken place. A mobilized country, within a few short months an army, and an army of helpers here at home—men, women and young people, in every branch of helpful, protective work. I have friends who, a few short weeks ago, were piano-playing or acting, writing or typing, or just beings of happy leisure, now either in the A. R. P., doing telephone work, car driving, land work, cooking, nursing, or any of a thousand and one things to keep a country going with two millions overseas, an increased navy, coast and sea and land patrols, and all the supplies and help needed for what may be a long, long war!

Never in our history have we been led by so many good, humane, and peace-loving men. They all abhor war but that does not mean that they are not now quite aware that force of such a ruthless kind, with such a fanatical creed of world domination, can only be met by a mightier force. Yet we know, too, that even a mightier force would not bring the victory and the liberation for all that we crave if we had not undivided unity, binding all political parties into one determined and harmonious whole. In that is our strength, that and the spirit behind the whole nation, which would have to be seen and felt to be understood.

* * *

Of course, as yet no one knows what will happen; one lives each hour under a certain suspense, which is purely physical, for there is great calm and quiet in everyone. But we do know that numbers are not the final word in war any more than in any other process. One great artist is worth more than fifty supers, and I have heard a chorus of twenty sing more gloriously and fully than a poor one of fifty. Quality, not quantity—the free spirit in face of how many robots—is the answer. Of course, if Hitler and his Government decide to loose their enormous forces in the air, under the sea, and on the land, we are all fully awake to what will happen. . . .

Not a day passes that we do not realize more and more what it is that we are combatting. And that is why all over this country, so mobilized and yet so unmilitary, we find an atmosphere of good will, of something both cheerful and gentle. You, who do not know England, and have never seen the tender, brooding loveliness of this small island, either enveloped in her soft autumn mists or the bloom of her unparalleled spring, can hardly imagine what I mean. When it steals into the consciousness of an American or a foreigner it leaves an indelible impression, such as do the poems of Keats or Shelley, or that long unbroken line of poets who carry the torch of the particular genius of this country. When one reads of the great wrongs still to be righted—of poverty, and innumerable distresses of unemployment and bad housing, either here or in America—the heart sinks. But these things are acknowledged and faced and discussed by a free people, in free speech, I am grateful to say.

But behind and above and around all these still existing evils lies an indomitable attitude that is by far the most important quality of British thinking in the crisis that confronts us. Yours, E——.

The Wide Horizon

The Independent Retailer

By Nathanael H. Engle

Independent merchants spend more time in talking and worrying about the competition of the chains than they do in appraising their own situation. Do the facts warrant this concern? Let us see how many independents there are in the United States, how much business they do, how efficient they are, and how well they serve their communities.

Independent retailers increased from 1,375,509 in 1929 to 1,474,149 by 1935—substantial progress in a difficult period of American business history. Their expansion from the low point of the depression in 1933 when there were some 25,000 fewer independents than in 1929 is even more remarkable.

Independent retailing takes its place among the major industries of the country with a volume of business in 1929 of over thirty-eight billion dollars—which was 77 per cent of all retail trade. The depression reduced this proportion to 71 per cent of a much smaller total, but by 1935 independents had recovered to 73 per cent, with a volume of twenty-four and a quarter billions.

Chain stores, by way of comparison enjoyed 20 per cent of the 1929 total, 25 per cent of the 1933 figure, but only 23 per cent of the 1935 volume. Thus between 1933 and 1935, while independents regained lost ground, the chains started to slip back.

* * *

Looked at in another way, for every dollar of sales made by chain stores in 1935, the independent merchants rang up $3.21 in their cash registers. Thus consumers, by their dollar votes, gave a better than three-to-one majority in favor of the independents. The few votes which did not go to chains and independents were scattered among mail-order houses, utility-operated stores, direct selling, and State liquor stores. These last, which came into existence after repeal of prohibition, accounted for nearly $161,000,000 of business by 1935, most of which had formerly gone to other types of retailing.

How efficient are these independent retailers? In view of the progress made against sharp competition, it would appear that on the whole they are operating effectively.

One independent store owner who speaks from earlier experience as a chain store executive writes: "A properly financed and efficiently managed independent can more than hold his own with the chains, especially when he handles a line of merchandise where efficiency and special training play an important part in every transaction."

* * *

While a great many independent stores are adequately financed and expertly managed, too many are not. Too many serve markets so small that economical operation is impossible. On the average there is one independent store for every eighty-six people or one for every twenty families. Two-thirds of the independents handle an annual volume of only $10,000 or less, hardly adequate to provide the proprietor with a living wage. Studies, moreover, indicate a high mortality rate, one-third of all new entrants failing within a year, two-thirds within two years, and most of the remainder by the end of the next. Eager but ineffective new recruits quickly fill in the ranks.

What is the solution? Would a curb on their competitors help these tiny, marginal businesses to survive? No, what is needed is better preparation for retailing *in advance* of entering business. Perhaps a self-help program such as British retailers of food have provided in their Institute for Certificated Grocers.

Extensive information on how to operate a store may be had from government agencies such as the Department of Commerce, from trade associations, chambers of commerce, and from university schools of business. The retailer who avails himself of these services, studies and applies them is doing a splendid job of serving his customers well and making a good living for himself and his employees. He asks no odds of anyone, much less of government. He urges no laws to curb his competitors. He asks only to be allowed to compete in a free market according to his ability.

Mirror of World Opinion

Prohibition and War

I know some people are ready to ask: Why is the Prohibition Party being reorganized and the prohibition issue being brought to the forefront when everyone's mind is on the war and its terrible consequences?

The answer is that liquor is undermining America's strength.

When this nation was faced by a world war twenty-three years ago it outlawed the liquor traffic, but in the moral relapse that followed the war permitted the liquor interests to gain control of the Government, disrupt enforcement and bring about repeal.

I do not favor another prohibition amendment. Prohibitions do not belong in the Constitution, but in the government itself, especially the administrative branch. What we want is a government that will recognize beverage alcohol for what science clearly says it is—a narcotic, habit forming drug—and adopt intelligent and effective means of getting rid of it as rapidly as possible.—WILLIAM C. DEAN, Wisconsin Prohibition Committee, Madison, Wis., in a letter to the *Milwaukee Journal*.

"Discomboomerate"

President Roosevelt is quoted as having said that there is no reason for this country to become "discomboomerated." By this, judging from the context, he meant that conditions did not warrant our becoming panicky, unduly fidgety, discomfited. . . .

But what of "discomboomerate"? The word sounds all right, but, so far as can be learned, no one has encountered it before. However, a similar word, meaning approximately the same thing, has been in common American usage for many generations—in all parts of the country. That word is "discombobulate." It has no respectable place in any dictionary, and yet it has long been familiar from the Kennebec to the Arkansas. When a person gets thoroughly discombobulated he sometimes is so fed up with everything that he will go away from there—that is to say, he will absquatulate.—*New York Herald Tribune.*